Royal West End the brand that made reputation. Reckons at 30 years. Rs. 225 only. WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

Experience costs money, hence benefit by other men's experience. ROYAL WEST END at Rs. 185 is the greatest investment. WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR CO. BOMBAY & POONA

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. VIII. NO. 23 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1920. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date About		Steamers	Tons.
31st	Jan.	Malda	8064
7th	Feb.	Morvada	8193
14th	"	Nevasa	9082
21st	"	Somali †	6719
28th	"	Karmala	8953

*The Somali is fully booked with passengers from China, and will have no accommodation for passengers from Bombay.

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about		Steamers		
29th	Jan.	Kedarnna..	Karachi & Persia Gulf	
29th	"	Bamora ..	Persian Gulf	
29th	Jan.	Lhasa	Karachi direct.	
3rd	"	Barala	Bunreh via Karachi.	Noon.
5th	"	Chakla	Karachi Via K ports	10 A.M.
6th	"	Karapara	E. & S. Africa.	
26th	"	Tankura ..	Basra direct	

Terms and Rates of Freights and passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Yamato Maru	I. Nozawa	8186	19th Jan.	24th Jan
Hsuh Wu	S. Usui	4540	18th Jan.	27th Jan.
Genyo Maru	—	8779	23rd Jan.	29th Jan.
Kaikai Maru	—	8708	25th Jan.	31st Jan.
Wakamatsu Maru	K. Shimizu	2721	2 th Jan.	8th Feb.
Shinyu Maru	S. Wada	9176	2nd Feb.	14th Feb
† Yokoshi Maru	M. Kimura	3958	13th Feb.	15th Feb
Nagara Maru	S. Oya	3819	18th Feb	1st Mar.

† The steamer sailed from New York for Calcutta via Karachi & Bombay.

For Freight apply to:—

S. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

Elles Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan).

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet—167 Vessel Gross Tonnage 462,00

REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.	Destination
Siam Maru	D Imai-zumi	22nd Feb.	23rd Mar.	Japan
Gouyo Maru		15th Jan.	1st Feb.	Japan
Suez Maru	K. Uchida	25th Jan.	1st Feb.	J-pan
Busan Maru	Fujita	19th Feb.	20th Feb.	Japan
Kamakura Maru	K. Mori	1st Feb.	10th Feb.	Japan

For Freight apply to:—

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.

Siam Building, Ballard Road,
Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES—Calcutta, Hyderabad (Deccan) Cawnpore and Lucknow.

SUB-BRANCHES.

Bombay—Share Bazaar, Shroff Bazaar.
Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.

LONDON AGENTS.—LLOYDS BANK, LTD.
NEW YORK AGENTS.—THE GUARANTY TRUST COY., OF NEW YORK.

	Rs.
Authorised Capital	12,50,00,000
Paid-up Capital	1,50,99,225
Subscribed Capital	2,50,00,225

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
Sir Sassoon David, Bart.
Sir R. N. Mookerjee, K.C.I.E.,
Sir Francis Stewart, Kt.
Sir Henry Procter, Kt.
R. D. Tata, Esq.
F. E. Dinshaw, Esq.
F. C. Rimington, Esq.
Narottam Morarjee, Esq.
Hajee Gulam Mahomed Ajam, Esq.
The Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas, C.I.E.
A. J. Billimoria, Esq.
Secretary: R. H. PARKER.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25,000 at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2½ per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at the rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

L. D. L BUCKLEY.
General Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND £1,500,000 at 2/-	$15,000,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND ...	$21,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.

LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.

BOMBAY OFFICE: 46, Churchgate Street.

OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yiollo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 1.

FIXED DEBOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE.
Byculla, Mandvi and Sandhurst Road.
Sub-Branches.
SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	99,00,000
RESERVE FUND	64,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK accounts opened on favourable terms—rules on application.

E. P. SHERINGHELLOW.
Manager.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan).
ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 200,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 67,500,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 38,000,000

Head Office: YOKOHAMA.

Branches:—

Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fangtiesi, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Rio de Janeiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tokio, Tsingtau, Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 3.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

S. KAWAMA.
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

INSURANCE.

EMPIRE OF INDIA

LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Funds exceed	.. ..	Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceeds	..	Rs. 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds		Rs. 25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application,

ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO.,
Managers.

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

251, HORNBY ROAD.
Above Home Rule League.

Up-to-date and Progressive Life Office with Branch Offices, Chief Agencies and Agencies throughout India, Burma and Ceylon.

Moderate rates and liberal Policy conditions.

WANTED AGENTS for unrepresented districts.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE Co. LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1896.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi., Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

Funds exceed	20,00,00
Surplus about	1,00,00
Claims paid exceed 6.....	25,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, speedy settlability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.

Pushing agents wanted all over India.

K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
(Bharat Buildings),
Lahore.

Poona Chief Agents:

Messrs. B. N. SATHE & BROTHERS,
234, Budhwar Peth,
Poona City.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1872.

No. 218, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.

Funded Capital Rs. 2,52,000.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed, Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GAJANNAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE.

THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

119, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

CHAIRMAN:
The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.

DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E.
Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Kt.
Sir Hukamchand Sarcopchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar.-at-Law.
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq. (Pragjee Bootjee & Co.).
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J.P. (Mooljl Jetha & Co.) (Ex-officio).

Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely liberal without any vexatious restrictions.

Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies a boon to Policy-holders.

Applications for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.

For particulars, apply to:—

SIVANLAL DASTUR & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

LIFE ASSURANCE

Have you seen the latest Prospectus issued by the H.M.L.A.?

MAXIMUM ASSURANCE AT MINIMUM OF COST

It will repay you to send for a copy.

Funds and assets over Rs. 2,00,000
Claims Paid exceed Rs. 3,00,000

Trustee of the Reserved Fund—Govt. of Bengal (Official Trustee)

According to Govt. Blue Book—The Oldest Hindu Life office in India.

HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.

Estd. 1891.

Head Office:	Chief Agents:
309, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA.	D. SEN & Co. 1, Chowringhee CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LOYALTY."

THE S. S. "LOYALTY" is expected to sail from Bombay to Marseilles about the 12th of February, 1920, carrying First Class "A", First Class "B" and Second Class passengers.

The following are the fares from Bombay to Marseilles:—

1st Class "A", Rs. 560 (single fare).
1st Class "B", Rs. 520 (single fare).
2nd Class, Rs. 380 (single fare).

No berth will be registered without a payment of deposit of Rs. 200.

Children over 3 and under 12 years are charged half fare. One child under 3 (if with parents free; no berth allotted). Each additional child under 3 years, one quarter of full fare. Children paying quarter or half fare are only allotted berths in the ratio of one berth for each two.

A reduction of 10 per cent. will be made on three or more fares for families.

2 Children between 3 and 12 will be counted as one full fare.

336 lbs. (3 cwts.) as luggage allowed free for 1st Class.

168 lbs. (1½ cwts.) as luggage allowed free for 2nd Class.

Extra baggage will be charged at Rs. 1 per cwt.

For further particulars please apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.,
Agents,
The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.,
Ismail Buildings, Fort,
Bombay.

Telegraphic Address: "JALANATH."
Telephone No. 214.

7214

SOAPS, CANDLES, &c

We keep large stocks of famous English BAR SOAPS, CARTON SOAPS and TOILET SOAPS, manufactured by Messrs. William Gossage and Sons, Ltd., and Joseph Crosfield and Sons, Ltd., also of Candles of different sizes and manufactures and of Chemicals, such as SODA BICARBONATE SODA ASH, SILICATE OF SODA, CAUSTIC SODA, BLEACHING POWDER, CRESCENT ALKALI, SALAMAC, etc. Etc. Price List, apply to:—

MESSRS. AHMED HUSEIN & CO

Khadak, Mandvi Post, BOMBAY.

We secure the acme or comfort and appearance

Diomand Jubilee Washing COMPANY

Hamam Street, Fort,
Bom...

JUST READY

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

LADIES' HATS

IN THE LATEST SHAPES AND DESIGNS

Jockey Hats, — — at Rs. 25/- each;
Georgette Hats, — — at „ 15/- „
Gold or Silver Embroidery Hats, at Rs. 20/- „
Tameshanta Hats, — at Rs. 10 & Rs. 12 each

AHMED E ESAALI,

MERCERS, MILLINERS & LADIES' DRESS MAKER.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY

TELEPHONE No. 479.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS HAS PROVED

the permanency and superiority of

"INKOTINE" INKS

and that is why—

they are exclusively used in all the Government offices of the Bombay Presidency.

For Particulars and Prices write to:—

G. S. RANADE & CO.

GOVERNMENT INK CONTRACTORS
BOMBAY No. 214

OPEN DAILY FROM 1 TO 8 P. M.

THE BOMBAY COMMERCIAL MUSEUM.

The Permanent Exhibition

OF COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS,

AT GIRGAUM TRAM TERMINUS.

Admission Free.

SILK AND EMBROIDERIES

When you are worried and heart-sick for not getting what you want in the silk line, come and pay us a visit and you are sure to get what you want.

We have just received a fresh consignment of various kinds of Embroideries and Guipure Allovers from Switzerland direct.

KARANJIA & Co., Ltd.,

1207 Hornby Road, Fort.

Telephone No. 1800.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

EVERYTHING CHEAP and the BEST is sold daily or auctioned on every FRIDAY, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at MEHTA & CO., 9, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

FORD PRICES AGAIN REDUCED.—4 seater Touring car, Rs. 2,500; 2 seater Runabout, Rs. 2,350. FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), LTD., Hughes Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 797. Telegram "Autoford."

MISCELLANEOUS.

PLEASE ORDER VEGETABLE and FLOWER SEEDS, imported on accli matised, chemical manures—implements bou quet papers, fruit plants, etc., etc., from THE OUDH SEED STORES, Lucknow. 8186

LOST.

LOST a Life Policy No. 16627 of the National Insurance Co. Ltd. in the name of Mr. A. H. S. Taide. If found, please return to Chief Agents Dhurandhar Brothers, 78, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. 8068

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A B.E., or L.C.E., as Assistant in an Architect's Firm, Bombay. Apply Box No. 946, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8067

WANTED—A qualified Accountant for one hour in the morning 9 to 10 a.m. Apply sharp to Box No. 952, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8056

WANTED AT ONCE—Two competent SALESMEN for China and Glass Department. Apply ARMY & NAVY STORES. 8101

WANTED an experienced MANAGING CLERK, a court clerk and a copying clerk for an attorney's office. Apply to Box No. 956, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8095

WANTED—A competent Ledger Keeper and an Accounts Clerk for a first Class Hotel in Bombay. Apply immediately stating terms with copies of testimonials to Box No. 947, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8074

WANTED a TEACHER holding London Chamber of Commerce and Pitman's Diploma Certificates. Pay Rs. 50. Apply to HEADMASTER, Government High School, Broach, stating Caste, Native Place, Birthdate and other qualifications with testimonials before 9-2-1920. 7946

WANTED by a Japanese Firm—A Junior Clerk honest hard-working strong in calculation and another English Correspondence Clerk knowing Typewriting and Stenographing. Apply sharp in his own writing stating the requirements, to Box No. 948, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8075

WANTED MANAGER for Export and Import Department, with sound knowledge of Indian produce and manufactures of all description. Only those having long experience as head or deputy of large establishments dealing in the trade need apply, stating age, nationality, previous experience, and terms of engagement. Good prospects offered. Applications treated confidential. Apply immediately Box No. 954, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle". 8092

WANTED—SURVEYORS for a period of from 6 to 10 months in connection with a census of tenants in Bombay. The salary will be Rs. 110 plus 25 c. a. per month (no other allowance).

Physical capacity for prolonged outdoor work, and good hand-writing are the essential qualifications required.

Each selected person will have to furnish a security of Rs. 100.

Applications should be addressed to SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE, Electoral Work (Reforms), Bombay City,

Reforms Office,
Science Institute Building,
Mayo Road, Fort. 8105

WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A suitable building in Fort at a prominent business centre. Only bona-fide legal holders of properties need send offers to RUPCHAND NAPUR, Post Box, 266, Bombay. 8040

FOR SALE.

FOR QUICK SALE—Owner going home very shortly one Indian Combination 1915 model, 7-9 H.P. in perfect condition, complete with lamp, horn, etc., Rs. 1,100. No offer. Apply Room No. 18, WATSONS HOTEL. 8097

WANTED AGENTS for Presidencies and Provinces in India and Burma and Ceylon, for the sale of thoroughly tested high grade MOTOR TRUCKS, LORRIES, BUSES and TOURING CARS, TYRES and accessories of well-known makers with latest improvements and highest standard of work, efficiency and economy. Only well established and influential firms with good experience of this trade need immediately apply stating Bank and Trade references and other particulars. Correspondence treated strictly confidential. Apply Box No. 953, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8091

TO BE LET.

MATHERAN HONEY, invaluable for Health, to be had in bottles and half bottles. Apply LORD'S STORES, Matheran. 7465

TO BE LET—The first floor of the property, situate at Sadashiv Street, Kandewadi. Rent Rs. 75 per month. Apply Messrs. SOONDERDAS and COMPANY, Solicitors, 1, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay. 7766

TO BE LET.

ARTISTS, ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS, SURVEYORS' INSTRUMENTS and MATERIALS always on hand. Pay us a visit to-day. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. T

FROM the very start it has been our pleasure, nay, our foremost duty to supply only first class goods of first class quality, and to render the most efficient service to our customers. Get your stationery from us. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. M & T

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE INDIAN LION ASSARANCE
HEAD OFFICE—13, Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE COMPANY has commenced writing Fire Insurance business from 22nd January, 1920.

Applications are invited from influential parties for Agencies.

MANILAL MAGGANLAL & BROTHERS,
Managing Agents.
8006

WANTED.

WANTED.—PIECE OF LAND, in the Vicinity of Warden Road, Nepean Sea Road, Bomanjee Petit Road or Pedder Road, sufficient for construction of a Tennis Court. Apply stating terms and locality to Box No. 945, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8066

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS.

THE TECHNICAL RESEARCH ASSOCIATION—Sir P. C. Ray, D.Sc., C.I.E., says. * * * are well-known to me and can certainly recommend them as analytical chemists, having trained them myself * * * Results of analyses guaranteed. For particulars, enquire of, THE DIRECTOR, 367, Upper Chitpore Road, Calcutta. 7941

WANTED.

WANTED—A CHIEF OFFICER for the Barsi City Municipality. The pay is Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 with an annual increment of Rs. 10 on approved service. Conveyance allowance is Rs. 15 p.m. Applicants should state their age, educational qualifications and previous experience of Municipal work. A graduate in Arts and in Engineering will be preferred. Applications should reach the undersigned before the 5th March, 1920.

S. G. KATHALE,
President,
Barsi City Municipality.
Barsi, 5th January, 1920. 7617

LOST OR STOLEN.

[REWARD RS. 500.

ON THURSDAY, 22nd January, 1920, between No. 11 Chotani Mansions and No. 2 Rahim Mansions, Colaba Causeway, one single platinum earring set with two white diamonds of slightly dark bluish colour one weighing about three carrats and the other about quarter carrat in a cardboard box velvet lined inside. Finder to communicate at above address.

J. J. SOPHAR,
11, Chotani Mansions,
8094 Colaba Causeway, Bombay.

NOTICE.

BALARAM ANANDRAM & CO.

PUBLIC is hereby informed that they should take away their money due to their account with the firm within eight days from the date hereof. If anybody wish to have any further information in the matter he is at liberty to consult the undersigned in person. Also be it known to the public that the Company's records will be destroyed finally after the 31st January, 1920, after which no claims will be recognized by the Company.

Racing Consulting Club.
Upstairs, Hearsh Bakery.
Play Hopse, Falkland Road, Bombay.
Bombay, 23rd Jan., 1920. 8020.

THE BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE

OWING TO STRIKE among the Bombay Port Trust Dock Cranemen and other unavoidable circumstances, the S. S. Bahaduri will sail for Karachi and Coast on WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 11-30 a.m. (S. T.), instead of TUESDAY, the 27th idem, for reasons above stated the Company does not guarantee that scheduled timings will be maintained.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents.
8106

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

SPECIAL CLEARING.

THERE will be a SPECIAL CLEARING for the delivery orders issued on Friday, January 23rd, and Saturday, January 24th.

Settlement account for this Special Clearing should be exchanged before noon on MONDAY, February 2nd. Balance Sheets should be handed into the Clearing House before 12-30 and payments into Bank of Bombay to the Clearing House Account should be made before 4 p.m. on TUESDAY, February 3rd. Bank receipts must be submitted separately and will be received up to 5-30 p.m.

D. MEHTA,
Secretary.
8107

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE AKOLE COTTON GINNING & PRESSING COY., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Twenty-ninth Ordinary General Meeting and the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company called for TO-DAY are POSTPONED for want of quorum to Saturday the 31st instant at 4 and 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) respectively at the Registered Office of the Company No. 320, Mint Road, Fort, Bombay.

TRICUMDAS KALIANJI & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 24th January, 1920. 8096

GRAND AUCTION AT BHAVNAGAR.

5TH FEBRUARY, 1920 12-0 NOON.

OF unused surplus stocks of Cloth, Brocades, Silk, Hosiery, Lungees, Safas, etc., etc., worth several lakhs, on 5th February 1920, 12-0 noon, to be sold in one lot. Inspection invited from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. any day.

For intending bidders from outside Kathiawad, accommodation will be provided on information to the Controller, Private Department. Lists can be had on applying to the Controller, Private Department, or Binnamanger Agent, Gowasjee Patel Street, Fort, Bombay. 25 per cent. deposit in cash or Government Security will be required from the successful bidder; the balance within one month; any goods removed in the meantime to be paid for at a valuation to be fixed by the local authorities. Goods may be left in the warehouse for six months at owner's risk free of charge. 8089

THE TATA IRON AND STEEL CO., LD.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from 18th February to 24th February 1920, both days inclusive.

Tata Sons Limited, Agents,
A. F. BILIMORIA,
Director.
Registered Office.
Navsari Buildings, Fort,
Bombay, 24th January, 1920. 8103

THE TATA IRON AND STEEL COMPAN, LIMITED.

NOTICE OF AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Board of Directors has declared an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 30th September 1919, at the rate of Rs. 4-8-0 less Income-tax on each First Preference Share, at the rate of Rs. 3-0-0 free of Income-tax on each old Ordinary share and at the rate of Rs. 0-6-6 less Income-tax on each Second Preference Share and the same will be paid to those holders of the Shares whose names stand on the Company's Register on Tuesday the 17th February, 1920.

Dividend Warrants, will be posted to the registered addresses of the shareholders after the 25th February, 1920, and the dividends will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company on and after the 1st March, 1920, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 2 p.m. on Saturdays and 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. on other week days.

Tata Sons Limited, Agents
A. J. BILIMORIA,
Director.
Registered Office.
Navsari Buildings, Fort,
Bombay, 24th January, 1920. 8108

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MURLIDHAR DHONDIBA GAEKWAD, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, has contracted to sell to my client, MANILAL CHHABILDAS, also of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, free from all incumbrances and claims the undermentioned property, situate at Khetwadi Main Road, outside the Fort of Bombay. All persons having any claim to or claiming any right, title or interest in the said property or any part thereof by way of mortgage, sale, inheritance, gift, possession, lien, lease, trust or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his office at Picket Road, Kalbadevi, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or claims, if any, and the same, if any, shall be considered to have been absolutely waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of land together with buildings standing thereon, containing by admeasurement (3749) three hundred and seventy-four square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue as a part of Old No. 214-373, New No. 1643-2249, Old Survey No. 27 and New Survey No. 7402, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Bombay Municipality under D Ward No. 1843 (3) and Street No. 4, situate on the South side of Khetwadi Main Road, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and are bounded as follows:—On the East by the premises hereinafter secondly described, on the West by the property of Dr. Meherjibhoy Sethna, on the North by Khetwadi Main Road and on the South by the property of the Trustees of Cama Baug.

SECONDLY:—All that piece of land admeasuring 854 square yards or thereabouts situate on Khetwadi Main Road, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue as a portion of Old Survey No. 214-373, New No. 1643-2249, Old Survey No. 27, New Survey No. 7402, and bounded as follows:—On the West by the property firstly described, on the North by the Khetwadi Main Road, on the East by private passage and on the South by private passage.

Dated at Bombay, this 23rd day of January, 1920.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
CHHOTALAL JEKISONDAS,
Purchasers' Vakil.
8111

WANTED

WANTED AGENTS throughout India to sell copies of "How to Become a Qualified Accountant." Indispensable to Accountancy Students and others desirous to know the requirements of Accountancy Profession in India. Pages 238. Price Rs. 1-14. Liberal commission to Agents and Book-sellers. Please apply to [illegible]SHARANGDHAR, M. [illegible] Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

(A Copy of this has been filed with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Bengal.)

Prospectus
OF
Equitable Land & House Property, Ltd.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL Rs. 1,00,00,000. ISSUED CAPITAL Rs. 25,00,000.

Divided into 250,000 shares of Rs. 10 each payable as Rs. 2/- per share on application and Rs. 2/- on allotment the balance when required at Rs. 2/- per share on each call at interval of not less than three months between calls.

DIRECTORS.

MR. B. DE, M.A., (I.C.S. (Retd.), *Late Commissioner, Burdwan Division*, 22, Loudon Street, Calcutta.

LT.-COL. R. L. DUTT, M.D., I.M.S., (Retd.), 4, Moira Street.

MR. A. BARRIE BROWN, *Editor, "Commerce" and "The Empire,"* 6, Mission Row, Calcutta.

MR. EZRA M. CHOHEN, *Landholder*, 1/1, Mission Row.

KUMAR SAILENDRA NATH MITTER, *Andul Raj*, Howrah.

MR. DASARATHI SANYAL, M.A., B.L., *Vakil*, High Court, Calcutta.

DR. S. B. MITRA, B. Sc., M.B. (Lond.), of Messrs. Mitra and Co., Ltd., Managing Agents.

BANKERS:
THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
SOLICITORS:
MESSRS. CHATTERJI AND CO.
AUDITORS:
MESSRS. M. MUKERJEE AND CO., Registered Accountants, Auditors.
MANAGING AGENTS:
MESSRS. MITRA AND CO., LTD.,
1, Lal Bazar Street, Calcutta.
GENERAL SECRETARY:
P. CHAUDHURI, ESQ.
REGISTERED OFFICE:
1, Lal Bazar Street, Calcutta.

PROSPECTUS.

AIMS AND OBJECTS.

One of the most pressing needs of the times is the want felt by a very large section of the people of India, of neat little healthy houses which they can call their own. It is a blessing coveted by every sane man. But many difficulties stand in the way of the realization of the desire, such as:—

(1) Inability to pay a pretty large sum at once. (2) Want of sufficient borrowing power.
(3) The fear lest one should die before paying off any liability incurred for having a house of his own.
(4) Want of an institution ready to help one in every possible way in having a house of his own.

1. Now it is one of the chief objects of this Company to remove all these and any other difficulties as far as possible and to enable people of all classes, specially the middle and the poorer classes, to provide themselves with suitable houses of their own, built on the latest and the most approved architectural and sanitary principles and that on easiest possible terms. For instance, one (call him an applicant) desires to have a house (including the land on which it stands) worth say Rs. 8,000/-. He pays only at least one-fourth of this sum at once. The remainder is advanced by the Company. The applicant is required to pay only say Rs. 38/- a month for 25 years. This monthly instalment shall consist of premium on an insurance policy, taken out on his behalf plus interest at the rate of 4 per cent. (which is about half the prevailing rate) on the amount advanced by the Company; these instalments necessarily varying according to the total cost of the house, the age of the party whose life is insured and the period over which he would like to spread them. The applicant thus becomes the happy possessor of a house which he can call his own as soon as it is completed, he paying no rent for it; and the absolute ownership being transferred to him after the end of the stipulated period or to his heirs on his previous death. It is to be specially noted that in case of death of the applicant before the expiry of the stipulated period, even when it (the death) has taken place after the payment of only one year's instalments the house will become the absolute property of his heirs and successors, free of any further payment of any instalments. In this connection it will not be out of place to mention that the prevailing monthly rent in Calcutta of a house worth Rs. 8,000/- is much more than Rs. 38/- a month and that the price of a house (including the land on which it stands) will, 25 years hence, be at least three times its present value. So whatever be the view point, the applicant becomes a great gainer under the scheme. This is a bare outline of one of the schemes only. Various other schemes to meet the demands, needs and desires in this respect of all sorts and conditions of people are under preparation. From the above one cannot fail to see how very beneficial the offer is. One will also see that the number of people who would desire to avail themselves of the offer would be very large indeed. Already the Company has received a very considerable number of applicantions.

2. The second chief object of the Company is to purchase large plots of land—specially in the suburbs, to divide them into more or less smaller plots and to sell the latter with profit, the purchaser paying by a lump sum or by instalments.

3. The third chief object is to build houses on the most approved principles, mostly on suburban areas and to let them on an equitable rental.

4. The Company will also advance loans to the proprietors of encumbered estates on the system of usufructuary mortgage and recover the amount with interest by taking over the management of the estate for a certain fixed number of years. The Company will also acquire house and other properties for any purchaser on his saying at least one fourth of the price in advance and the balance will be advanced by the Company on the mortgage of the property, the management of which will remain in the hands of the Company until the amount advanced with interest is recovered from the income derived from the property or repaid by the purchaser.

5. The Company also proposes to acquire fallow and unused lands, render them arable by irrigation and other means and sell them, or cultivate them on the latest scientific and practical principles.

Other subsidiary objects are set-forth in the Memorandum of Association.

Needless to say that demands for the Company is services in every one of the above directions, would be very great.

The services of some experts have already been secured and those of others are being secured.

One of the most fortunate circumstances for the Company is that it has been able to secure as its Managing Agents the services of Messrs. Mitra and Co., Ltd., of which Mr. B. De, M.A., I.C.S. (retd.), the late Commissioner of the Burdwan Division is at the helm of affairs. It is well known that Messrs. Mitra and Co., Ltd., as Managing Agents of the India Equitable Insurance Co., Ltd. have already scored a success which is unparalleled, as will be evident from what Mr. George King, F.F.A-F.I.A.,—one of the oldest and most experienced Actuaries of London, and the Editor of the Text book of the Institute of Actuaries, London—says in his report on the first Valuation of that Company:—"So far as my experience goes scarcely any Insurance (other than the India Equitable) has previously been able to make a net premium valuation only four years from the date of its establishment and to declare a bonus." This was six years ago. The last Valuation Report is still more brilliant. It is therefore abundantly clear that a great future awaits this new Company, which has secured the services of such Managing Agents.

It is evident that the sources of reasonable profit for this Company are many and great. It expects to declare a dividend of 25 % on the paid-up capital of the Company as will appear from the estimate given below of profits from business under the first two schemes —

EXTIMATED PROFIT.

	Rs.
Building to be erected for, say 200 applicants in the first year at a total cost of	24,00,000
Applicants' deposit	6,00,000
Balance to be advancee by the Company	18,00,000

INCOME.	Rs.	EXPENDITURE.	Rs.
Commission on Insurance of Rs. 18 lackhs at 60% of the first year's premium	64,800	Commission to share Brokers at 2½%	25,000
Interest on Rs. 18 lackhs advanced at 4% per annum	72,000	Commission to agents at 1%	12,000
Income derived from other sources at 10% on the amount advanced	1,80,000	Preliminary expenses	16,000
Profit made by sale of lands purchased and improved at a cost of Rs. 6,00,000 at 40%	2,40,000	Office expenses including Managing Agent's remuneration	1,05,000
		Interest payable to material suppliers	48,000
		Total	2,06,000
Total	5,56,800	Reserve Fund	1,00,80
	Net Profit	Dividend distributable at the rate of 25 % on the paid-up capital	2,50,000
		GRAND TOTAL	5,50,800

The profits from business under other schemes will evidently be similar.

QUALIFICATION AND REMUNERATION OF DIRECTORS.

Each Director shall hold in his own name not less than 50 shares in the Capital of the Company and shall get a fee of Rs. 16/- for each Meeting attended.

MANAGING AGENTS.

The remuneration of Managing Agents will be 5 per cent. on the gross income of the Company and Rs. 1,000/- per mensem and any other sum that may be determined by the Directors. In consideration of the above the Managing Agents will give their services to the Company.

An agreement will be entered into between the Company and the Managing Agents on the above terms within three months from the date of registration of the Company.

ALLOTMENT.

The minimum subscription on which the Directors will proceed to allotment is 10 % of the shares offered for subscription to the public.

PRELIMINARY EXPENSES.

The estimated amount of Preliminary Expenses will not exceed Rs. 16,000/-. No fee will be paid to the promoters of the Company.

Copies of Prospectus, Memorandum of Association, Contracts and Articles of Association when drawn, may be inspected at the registered office of the Company. Until the Articles of Association are registered, the regulations in Table A in the First Schedule of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913, shall apply to this Company.

Memorandum of Association forms a part of this Prospectus and is attached herewith.

Applicants for shares are requested to fill in the accompanying application form and send it together with the application money of Rs. 2/- per share applied for, either to The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd., Calcutta, or to the Managing Agents, Equitable Land and House Property, Ltd., 1, Lal Bazar Street, Calcutta.

N. B.—**More than 40 per cent. of the shares offered for susbcription, has already been subscribed amongst the Promoters and so the Company is already in a position to proceed to allotment.**

Dated 23rd December, 1919.

EQUITABLE LAND AND HOUSE PROPERTY, LIMITED.
(Registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1913.)

Register No **Allotment No.** **Certificate No.**

To THE MANAGING AGENTS, EQUITABLE LAND AND HOUSE PROPERTY, LTD., 1, Lal Bazar Street, Calcutta

DEAR SIRS,

I beg to apply hereby for.....shares in the capital of the above Company and send herewith the sum of Rs. .....being a deposit of Rs. per share on.....shares applied for by me and I agree to accept the same or any smaller number of shares that may be allotted to me and to pay the balance due in respect of the shares as provided in the Company's prospectus and I authorize you to register me as the holder of the said shares or such shares as may be allotted to me subject to the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company.

Yours faithfully,

Name in full .....
Address in full .....
Occupation .....
Usual Signature .....
Date .....

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri
Government of Maharashtra
on 09 April, 2017

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

OFFERS are invited by the undersigned on behalf of the Trustees of the Indenture of Settlement dated the 5th day October, 1867 and made between Bai Jerbai widow of Mr. Nanabhoy Framji Davar of the 1st part Bai Merbai, wife of Mr. Nowroji Ardeshir Davar of the second part and Messrs. Framji Nanabhoy Davar and Nawroji Maneckji Wadia. of the 3rd part for purchase of the undermentioned property.

Offers will be received by the undersigned upto 4 p.m. (S.T.) on TUESDAY, the 10th day of February, 1920.

For further particulars apply to the under signed at 123 Esplanade Road, Fort Bombay

All those five pieces or parcels of land or ground formerly of Pension and Tax tenure but the cess whereof is now redeemed, situate at the junction of the Warden Road Gowalia Tank Road, Nepean Sea Road and Bomanji Petit Road in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, together with the three bungalows standing thereon and known as "Davar Hall" "St. Leonard" and "Villa Berry", containing by admeasurement 27000 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's New Nos. 204-16401 and 17201 and New Survey Nos. 2/138. 2/7138 A B C/7138 and Assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under D Ward Nos 3500-3501 and 3502 Street Nos. 1-3-5-7 and 9 Warden Road and bounded as follows on the North by the property of Abdoolabhoy Lalji. on the South by the Gowalia Tank Road on the West by the Warden Road and on the East by the Bamonji Petit Road.

Dated this 20th day of January, 1920.

WADIA GHANDHY & Co.
Attorneys for the Trustees

7945

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. TYEB HAJI MOOSA ABDULLA HAJI MOOSA and MAHOMED HAJI MOOSA have contracted to sell to our client Mr. Lallubhai Tribhovandas the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having or making, any claim against the said property by way of sale, mortgage, transfer. lease, exchange, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lien, or otherwise howsoever, is or are requested to make the same known in writing to us at our office at No. 9 Bell Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land together with a bungalow, dwelling house and outhouses and other messuages, standing thereon situate at 2nd Hasanabad Lane at Santa Cruz in the Registration Sub-district of Bandra admeasuring 1,600 square yards or thereabouts bearing Entry No. 195 C, Survey No. 62, Pot Nos. 13, 14 and 15 the Thoka whereof is Rs. 5-14-0 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the Public Road the said Hasanabad Lane, on or towards the West by the Vendor's property on or towards the North partly by the property of Mahomedali Abduali Matcheswalla and partly by the said Hasanabad Lane and on or towards the South by the property of Nanabhai Bharucha.

Dated this 24th day of January, 1920.

KESHAV R. DIVEKAR.
for Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram & Madan,
8099 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client has contracted with Mr. Nowroji Rustomji Wadia for the purchase of the property hereafter described which the said Mr. Nowroji Rustomji Wadia has contracted to purchase from Mr. Tyebally Moosaji. All persons having any claim against the said property or any part thereof by way of mortgage, sale, gift, lease, trust, inheritance. charge, possession, maintenance, lien. partition share, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 121 Esplanade Road Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim which shall then be considered to have been waived and regarded as null and void.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of pension and tax tenure situate at Mahim Bazar Road now called Cadell Road on the East side thereof in the City of Bombay together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon containing by admeasurement 12,581 square yards or thereabouts and situated within the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 244. New No. 3918, Old Survey No. 2/218 and New Survey No. 3/1503 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under G Ward Nos. 4835, 4836 and 4837 and Street Nos. 164, 165 and 166 and bounded as follows—that is to say on or towards the North partly by the property of Hajee Jackeria Essa and partly by the property of Cassinath Mukund Agree. on or towards the South by a public passage. on or towards the West by the said Mahim Bazar Road and on or towards the East by the property of D. Pereira and which premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor.

Dated this 24th day of January, 1920.

CAPTAIN & VAIDYA,
8097 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client Mahomed Atik Mahomed Sidick has contracted to purchase the undermentioned property from Makan Haribhai. All persons having any claim against the said property by way of mortgage, sale, inheritance. gift. lease, lien, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 95. Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claims and the same if any will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent tenure land or ground with the messuage, and dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Bazar Gate Street, within the Fort in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 97 square yards or thereabouts be the same little more or less assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 633, New No. 5805, New Survey No. 8620 and assessed by the Municipal Assessor and Collector of Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 2123, Street Nos. 135 137 and bounded as follows—that is to say, on, or towards the North by the property of Ratanchand Manekchand on or towards the South by the property of Bejonji Naoroji Panaji on or towards the East by sweeper's passage and on or towards the West by the said Bazar Gate Street.

Dated this 24th day of January. 1920.

SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER & HIRALAL,
8098 Purchaser's Attorneys.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. MADHAVDAS AMERSEY, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, has agreed to purchase from Rao Saheb MANAJI HADJI, of Bombay, Inhabitant, the immoveable property particularly described in the Schedule hereunder written. Any person having any claim or interest by way of inheritance, gift, sale, lease, mortgage, share, charge, lien, easement or otherwise to or affecting the said property or any part thereof, is hereby required to give notice thereof in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and all such claims, if any, will be deemed to have been waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground admeasuring about 2,000 square yards more or less registered, prior to the year 1909 A.D., as agricultural land under Survey No. 108, Pot No. 5, and subsequently registered as non-agricultural land under Survey No. 68 situate at Andheri, Taluka Salsette, District Thana, in the Registration Sub-District of Thana, together with two bungalows, messuages, tenements and dwelling houses including wel iron Compound trees fixtures etc., except furniture, cooking utensils and other household articles pictures etc., in the said bungalows and 12 pots of plants which shall be removed by the vendor and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by the property of the purchaser on or towards the South by the property of Hormasji Dorabji Gazdar on or towards the East by the property of the purchaser and on or towards the West by the Murzban Abad Road.

Dated this 26th day of January. 1920.

PURUSHOTTAMRAI & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

8110

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of LALLUBHAI PREMANANDDAS PARIKH, of Bombay, Jain Hindu Inhabitant, late Acting Deputy Collecton of Income Tax ..... Deceased.

CHUNILAL PREMANANDDAS PARIKH and KESHAVLAL PREMANANDDAS PARIKH, both of Bombay, Jain Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Lohar Street, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this twenty-second day of January in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty, and in the tenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 22nd day of January, 1920.

Messrs. MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

8109

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE AND CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay).

IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, consisting of Corrugated Sheets, Coal Godowns, situate at Parel Road, Cross Lane, near Byculla Goods Yard.

High Court Suit No. 2287 of 1919.

JULIKHUBAI, widow of Hajee Noor Mahomed Eyub ..... Plaintiff

vs.

AYESHABAI, widow of Ahmed Noor Mahomed, and others ..... Defendants.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed under the order made by the High Court, in the above suit dated the 9th day of October, 1919, and pursuant to the directions contained in the said order, sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 28th January, 1920, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises the undermentioned property:—

The parties in the above matter are entitled to a half share, and the other half share is owned by Mr. Hajee Tar Mahomed Jan Mahomed who also joins in the sale.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government Foras tenure land or ground containing by admeasurement 2,023 square yards or thereabouts together with all messuages or corrugated sheets coal godown standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Parel Passage Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue with other hereditaments and premises on the East, North thereof under Old No. 736-143 and New Nos. 1-12730, A13141 and New Survey Nos. 1A. 2A, 3A-3609 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under E Ward No. 17615. 7627 (3), (6) and (5) and Street Nos. 8. 1B, 1E, 1D, and bounded on or towards the East by the property of the said Girdhar Jadavji, on which he has built a chawl, on or towards the West by a public passage, on or towards the North partly by the property of Framji Edulji and partly by the property of Purshotam Nemchand (now that of Noor Mahomed Karim) and on or towards the South by the property of Lalji Morarji and Ladkibai, widow of Karsondas Morarji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Chitnis Motilal and Kanga, Attorneys for the Receiver at their Office. Medows Street. Fort. Bombay. or to the Undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 27th January, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
BOMBAY.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 521.

THE SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE BUNGALOW, KNOWN AS EBRAHIM VILLA, AT MATHERAN.

SALE AT MATHERAN.

By the order of B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Gulam Husein Ludha Ebrahim, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on SUNDAY the 22nd February, 1920, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises at Matheran, the following:—

PARTICULARS.

The Bungalow with the compound measuring about 2 acres and 20 gunthas and bounded on the West and South by the Olympia Road, East by the bungalow of Budrudin Tyebji and on the North by the bungalow of Hajibhoy Lalji.

P.S.—For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 27th January, 1920.

MESSRS. RICHARD & CO.

GOVERNMENT AUCTIONEERS.
No. 3, Church Gate Street.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE MADE-TO-ORDER HOUSEHOLD FURNITURES, ETC.

Messrs. RICHARD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on SUNDAY, 1st February, 1920, at Chowpatti Rahim Mansion, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), a fine assortment of furnitures, etc., drawing room, bedroom, verandah, kitchen, crockery and glassware, one motor car, etc.

The property of Capt. J. E. C. Bruntion.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

RICHARD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 27th January, 1920.

J. S. MODY & CO.

20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3409.
BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF REMAINING VALUABLE BOOKS PERTAINING TO THE LATE MR. R. P. KARKARIA'S LIBRARY.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY TUESDAY the 27th day of Jan., 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Auction Rooms, next to the Post Office in Apollo Street, Fort, by order of the concerned remaining valuable library books, of the late Mr. R. P. Karkaria, a well-known Oriental Scholar. comprising books on Christian Religion, Politics, Philosophy, Logic, Science, Arts, Novels, History, Encyclopaedias. etc., etc.

The property is on view.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 27th January, 1920.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government & G. I. P. Railway Lists.
Auctioneers and Share Brokers.

AUCTION SALE OF 20 CASES WOOLEN AND COTTON MIXED SINGLETS.

TO-DAY, TUESDAY, the 27th inst. at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 25, Medows St. Fort, by order of Mr. D. N. Kapur and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indenter concerned.

2 cases each 50 dozen Woolen and Cotton Mixed Singlets size 18/26 inches.
7 cases each 50 dozen Woolen and Cotton Mixed Singlets size 18/26 inches.
8 cases each 50 dozen Woolen and Cotton Mixed Singlets size 28/36 inches.
3 cases each 50 dozen Woolen and Cotton Mixed Singlets size 28/36 inches.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE AND PARCELS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS, G. I. P. RY., Co.

Under the instructions from the G. I. P. Ry., Co., and in accordance with Section 55 and 56 of Indian Railway Act IX of 1890, Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, TO-DAY, TUESDAY the 27th, WEDNESDAY the 28th, and THURSDAY the 29th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the above address the following unclaimed luggage and parcels, etc., consisting of bales of C. P. goods, brass flower pots, shoes, leather slippers, English and country medicines, 7 bags chironjee seeds, harmonium, stationery, haberdeshary, motor tyres, cylinders, horse blankets, ghee, scented oils, combs, crocodile hides, and heads, tanned, carved wood furniture, syrup, hosiery, parts of textile machinary (granades) soaps 2 packages bells (gongrees), suit cases, trunks, and boxes, old clothing, grain, Moradabad tumblers, glass bangles, leather straps, iron pipes, etc., etc.

P. S.—Cash will be required at the time of sale.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 27th January, 1920.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE

Coming Shortly

"Intolerance"

ONE THEME told in FOUR plain little stories. These stories began like four currents, looked at from a hilltop.

These currents flow at first far apart, slowly and quietly.

As they flow they grow nearer and nearer together, and faster and faster, "until in the end, in the last act, they mingle in one mighty river of expressed emotion."

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

To-day at 9-30 p.m. sharp.

T. Daniel Frawley
PRESENTS
The Frawley Company

In Repertoire of the Latest London and New York Successes.

To-night, Tues. & Wed. Jan. 27th & 28th, at 9-30 p. m. Sharp.

"POLLY WITH A PAST"

A THREE-ACT COMEDY BY GEORGE MIDDLETON AND GUY BOLTON.

Prices Rs. 5 to Re. 1.

Booking at Rose & Co. up to 6 p. m. After 7 p. m. Plan for to-night's attraction at the theatre. Seats booked by tel. No, 288 must be taken up before 9-15 p. m. The Curtain will rise at 9. m. SHARP.

NO CINEMA Show at 6-30 p. m. To-day

THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.

A CLASSIC CONTEST

Thousands of Sportsmen would have given anything to see the historic fight between

GEORGES CARPENTIER & DICK SMITH

(English Champion Detainer of the Lord Lonsdale Belt

The splendid film record 2,000 feet long. Shows every detail of the 8 rounds with the two combatants in full range of the camera from start to finish.

"Miss Jackie of the Army"

A Relic of the War.—Would that all relics were so good! "Jackie" wanted to be a "Joan of Arc".

CINEMA MAJESTIC

HAS THE HONOUR OF PRESENTING THIS WEEK

AN AMERICAN JOAN OF ARC

Confronting those

WOLVES OF KULTUR

those agents of Hunnish Deviltry and Frightfulness. This Lovely and Patriotic Girl combats the Kaiser's hordes of Spies and Traitors and lures them to destruction.

2nd INSTALMENT OF THIS PATHE SERIAL

DAILY AT 5-15, 7-0, 8-45 & 10-30.

PRICES AS USUAL.

HOUDINI! HOUDINI!

The King of Magicians

HAS MADE A SENSATION IN BOMBAY.

Thousands Disappointed owing to want of seats.

OVERPACKED HOUSES EACH NIGHT.

The Master Mystery

HAS MYSTIFIED EVERYBODY.

WHY MISS SUCH A RARE OPPORTUNITY?

Come To-night!

THE GLOBE CINEMA

SANDHURST ROAD.

Shows at 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.

IMPERIAL

THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY

TO-NIGHT
TO-NIGHT
TO-NIGHT

Showing a remarkably fine new Pathe Photoplay in fourr eels,

The Vagabond
The Vagabond
The Vagabond

Also showing

Pathe Gazette

UP AND DOWN (Comic)

Times: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

THE EMPRESS

TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.

"The Business of Life"

is a powerful Pictorialisation of the well-known Novel by Robert W. Chambers. An Excellent Story—an Excellent Film.

"The Business of Life"

is an All-Star Film. The Artistes who take part in it are all at the top of the tree. It is a Film of Intense Human Interest in which a Thread of Love is woven into the Realities of Life.

Two Merry Comedies

are included in a programme which is bound to please. So don't forget to include on your week's engagements a visit to the Empress, the Most Modern and the Brightest Theatre in Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE

Howitt Phillips Co.

To-day at 9-30 p. m.
The Brilliant comedy
"The Man from Toronto."

Wednesday, 28th, at 9-30 p. m.
The great American Detective Drama
"Within the Law"

Thursday, 29th, at 9-30 p. m.
The famous drama
"The Story of the Rosary"

Friday 30th at 9-30 p. m.
The screaming farce.
"You Never Know, Y'Know"

Saturday 31st, at 9-30 p. m.
Bernard Show's famous play.
"Pygmalion."

Saturday, 31st, Matinee at 5 p. m.
The famous drama
"The Story of the Rosary"

Night prices: Rs. 5, 3, 2 & 1.
Matinee prices: Rs 3, 2 & 1.
BOOKING AT S. ROSF & Co.

Picture Programme

To-day, Wednesday, Thursday & Friday at 9-30 p.m.
The six reel Super Production
"Fools' Gold"

The story is laid in the great Northwest, many of the scenes being filmed in the Cascade Mountains, where the scenery is unusually beautiful. There is the mining part of this story as well as the dramatic part, enough of each to make this a strong and interesting photoplay.

A DELIGHTFUL ENTAINMENT

Prices: Re. 1-8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 & 4.
(Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2)
(Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each.)

GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY

PROF. JAMES'.

Electro-Tonic Pearls

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclinations for work, study or business, general debility and all results of overwork and dissipation. In cases of premature old age and weariness after slight effort, these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls Rs. 1-4-0.
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.
V. P. Charges, annas four extra.
SOLE AGENTS.
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL COMPANY.
Market, BOMBAY.

No. 8, Waterloo Mansions opposite Museum West BOMBAY.

ONLY PLACE
IN INDIA WHERE
HYDROCELE
IS CURED BY QUALIFIED EXPERTS
CENT PER CENT.

By painless methods not necessitating confinement to bed. Patients attend to their daily avocations while under treatment.

Apply:—ELECTRO-THERAPEUTIST.

N. B.—If you hesitate in the least degree to secure the benefit of this treatment before undergoing it—why not bring your family Doctor with you to whom convincing proofs will be addressed?

J. V. Navlakhi & Co.,

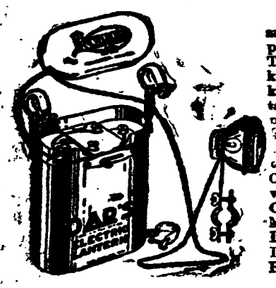
KANTA BUILDINGS
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY

STATIONERY, DRAWING AND PAINTING MATERIALS
Engineering and Surveying Instruments, etc.
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS

Price List Free on Application

ELECTR

CYCLE & MOTOR CY CLELAMPS



These Lamps are the best procurable. They have a key switch. The key can be taken out and put in the pocket to prevent tampering with the Lamp. Cycle Lamp with one Dry Cell Rs. 20. Motor Cycle Lamp with two Dry Cells Rs. 30.

Packing and V. P. charges extra.

One Dry Cell gives a total of about 50 hours of light. Two Dry Cells give 100 hours light.

EASTERN ELECTRIC & TRADING Co.,

HORNBY ROAD, FORT,

Post Box 459, BOMBAY.

Telegrams: "EASLEKTRIK, BOMBAY"

Also at KARACHI, LAHORE & AMRITSAR.

JAMROOD

THE GREAT INDIAN FEVER CURE.

Invaluable Medicine for the cure of all forms of fever especially those of Malarial Origin. After most extensive trials, we have no hesitation in recommending it to those suffering from fever, and urge residents in places where Malaria abounds to provide themselves with a supply of this truly excellent remedy.

Dose.—For adults, a ninth part three times a day; for youths between 9 and 14 years, a teaspoonful; for children between 4 and 9 years of age, half a teaspoonful. The dose to be diluted in twice the quantity of water.

Price Re. 1- 3 oz. bottle

PREPARED ONLY BY.

FOSTER & SONS, (CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS)

BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

MARK WELL

what opportunities never come too often. Hence whenever one presents itself, it should be caught by the forelock, or it will turn away and you shall have to console yourself with the bald head. You have been seeing our big and small Ads. in the "Chronicle" since a very long time, but have you ever cared to ponder over their contents

"E" and "A"

the two invaluable boons, offered by us for sale to the Indian public, have during the last 8 years, made a name for themselves throughout this vast country. Their names are household words now and there is a real fame behind them. No home should be without them. Both are well-known instruments, manufactured in America and patented all over.

NATURAL CURES

Both dispense with medicines, druggings, cuttings, and probings, "E" priced at Rs. 15 only is a sure cure for exhaustion and while the "A" priced at Rs. 25-8 only, is a safe and "A" priced at Rs. 25-8 only, is a safe and certain remedy for all diseases of the Eye, Ear, Head and Throat. P. and P. charges extra for both. Thousands sold in India. Highest references. Each worth its weight in Gold and many times over, unobtainable elsewhere. A postcard to RAI B. S. BHANDARI, M.A., BATALA (Punjab), will bring you at once, gratis and for nothing the necessary relative.

HERON'S EAU DE COLOGNE

Lavender and Hair Douche—once tried always needed. Tooth Powder kills germs of dental decay in 30 seconds.

TRY ONCE.

THE HERON CHEMICAL WORKS

ESTABLISHED 1908.

Khotachi Wadi, Girgaon, BOMBAY

Victoria Motor Works and Garage.

Repairers & Painters Body-builders

Prompt work at cheap rates

GIRGAUM TRAM, TERMINUS

Telephone No. 4461.

JUGMOHANDAS RUGNATHDAS & CO.,

Goldsmiths and Jewellers,

2349-53, Shaik Memon St., BOMBAY.

Telegraphic Address: "Sonachandi."

TELE. No. 949.

Purchase of goldrefunded always at market rate on return of article bought of us.

THE WEATHER.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 26th Jan. 1920.

Names of observations taken at 8 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.913 inches
Temperature of Air	75.4 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	67.9 "
Dew Point	64.2 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.688 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy =10)	0.6 "
Maximum temperature of Air	83.2 "
Minimum do. do.	66.3 "
Direction of Wind from midnight	N, NNE, NE, NNW, NNE, 168 miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

		HIGH WATER.			LOW WATER.			
Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Sill	Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time	Depth on Sill
	Jan.	h.	m.	ft. in.		Jan.	h. m	ft. in.
Mon.	26	m 2	3	26 8		26	m 7 44	17 6
Tues	27	m 2	32	28 2		27	m 8 21	17 6
Wed.	28	m 3	22	25 9		28	m 9 6	17 6
Thu	22	m 4	1	25 4		22	m 10 2	17 7
Fri.	30	m 5	28	25 0		30	10 58	20 8
Sat.	31	m 6	41	25 5		31	m 1 34	21 3
Sun.	Feb. 1	m 8	14	25 9		Feb. 1	m 2 48	20 5

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Jan 23 (Friday)	Sunrise. 7h. 15m	Sunset. 6h. 26m.
" 26 (Monday)	" 7h. 15m	" 6h. 28m.
" 27 (Tuesday)	" 7h. 15m	" 6h. 29m.
" 28 (Wednesday)	" 7h. 15m	" 6h. 29m.
" 22 (Thursday)	" 7h. 14m	" 6h. 30m.
" 24 (Saturday)	" 7h. 14m	" 6h. 31m.
" 25 (Sunday)	" 7h. 14m	" 6h. 31m.

Phases of the Moon:—

Full Moon	6d.	4h.	54-9m a.m.
Last Quarter	13d	5h.	38-6m. a.m.
New Moon	21d.	10h.	56-6m. a.m.
First Quarter	28d	9h.	56-0m. p.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 26th January, 30.117 was 30.142 inches.

For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by 010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it 'corresponding given.

RAIN.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 26th January, 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours:—

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi reports 0.30in. of rain. Skies have cleared. Day temperature is below normal in the north Punjab, but is slightly above it in the east; night temperature is in defect at Hissar and Rawalpindi.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is below normal in the east of the division. Day temperature continues above the average throughout.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual in lower Sind and north-east Rajputana. Night temperature is below the average in Sind and Bikanir.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual in Kathiawar. Day temperature continues above normal in north Gujarat; night temperature is in defect in Cutch.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Day temperature is in excess at Saugor.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is slightly below normal in the north Konkan. Night temperature is in excess at Ratnagiri.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess at Poona and Hyderabad. Night temperature is slightly above the average in Hyderabad and the south Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—The disturbance in the extreme north has passed away after causing local rainfall in the north Punjab. Fine clear weather prevails to the north of latitude 20 deg. N. Slightly unsettled conditions continue in the south of the Peninsula, where a few thunderstorms may occur.

India telegraphic Summary for the 25th January, 1920:—

The disturbance in the extreme north is passing eastwards. It has caused further local snowfall in the North-west Frontier Province and a few falls of rain or snow in Kashmir and the north Punjab, the chief amounts being Rawalpindi, Srinagar and Chenab three-quarters of an inch and Peshawar one. Unsettled conditions in the Bay continue and have given three inches of rain at Port Blair and a few falls on the east Madras coast including half an inch at Madras.

Kashmiri Shawl, Malida, Paltoo, Pashmina, Chogha, Comfortors, Blankets &c., &c.

Price List Free.

Amirchand & Son,

General Shawl Merchants,

LAHORE.

BOMBAY MARKET,

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Jan. 26.

The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 558½ for Fully Good Broach April-May and declined to Rs. 557. At this point a big speculator came out as a buyer, and the price gradually improved to Rs. 563. Later on the rate declined to Rs. 559½, this bring the quotation at 3 p.m.. Freer offerings brought the decline to Rs. 556, the tone being easier, and at about 4-30 p.m. the price was Rs. 555½. The bazaar closed at 5 p.m. at Rs. 556 for Broach. Other quotations as under.

At Colaba the market for forward delivery was closed, but the ready market was open and a moderate business was done at rather easier prices.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 5 P M

		Rs.
Fully Good Broach	April-May	559
Fully Good Bengal	March	384
"	May	386
Fine Oomras	March	416
"	May	418

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 26th.

	Market Rates:
Bank Telegraphic	2 2 11/16
Bank Demand	2 2 3/4
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	2 2 7/16
Fcs. Demand	450
American Dolls	235½
Hongkong	225
Shanghai	382
Japan	114
Singapore	102½

Market Quiet.

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD.

Quotations 26TH JAN. 1920.

		Rs.
Fully Good M.G. Bengal	March	388
[illegible]	May	399
[illegible]	April-May	558
Fine M.G. Oomras	March	462
"	May	459

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Descriptions.	Super fine.	Fine.	F.G.	Good.	Delivery
M.G. Bengals	415	401	390	378	Ready.
M.G. Sind Punjab	415	405	391	376	"
M. G Oomras 17 2	490	480	468	—	"
M. G. Central P. No. 1	520	510	490	—	"
M G. Central No. 2	510	500	480	—	"

RECEIPTS.

The receipts to-day and since the commencement of season compared with the corresponding date of last year are as under:—

Cotton	2,074	Bales.
	3,574	"
	237	"
	1,4 8	"
	2,421	"
	Nil	
	3 2:7	"
	Nil	
	34,018	"
	5,0 8	"
	7,714	"
	Nil	
	812	"
	Nil	
	Nil	
	Nil	

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, Jan 26th 6-0 p.m.

Ready:	Bazar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat White Delhi 70-80	72 0 0	10 0 0
" Cawnpore 10-30	72 0 0	10 0 0
" Karachi Bengal	67 0 0	9 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	17 0 0	—
" Cawnpore	17 0 0	—
" Yellow Cawnpore	18 0 0	—
Linseed, Brown Bold	17 12 0	10 2 0
" Thin	17 0 0	10 0 0
Coolseed, White 85-15	130 0 0	15 0 0
" Gujar 75-25	122 0 0	—
" Gujar 50-50	116 0 0	—
" Black	105 0 0	—
Poppyseed, White	19 0 0	20 0 0
Groundnuts	103 0 0	—
Safflowerseed	0 0 0	—
Barley	61 0 0	—
Castorseed	63 0 0	12 12 0
Forward.	Rs. as. p.	
Wheat April May	73 0 0	
Linseed May	18 0 0	

MONEY SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, Jan. 26.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 2/3 3/4.
D. D. on London 2/3 3/16.
Credit 3 Msd/a 2/4 1/2.
D. D. buying London 2/4 1/16.
D. D. on France 465.
Credit 3 Msd/a 516.
T. T. on Japan 114.
60 D/St Japan 105.
D. D. on Hongkong 228.
D. D. on Shanghai 383.
D. D. on Singapore 102 1/2.
D. D. on New York 240.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan 88.
5½ per cent. War Loan due 1920-22 99/12.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 91.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 81.
3½ per cent. Ready 60.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated 70.
4 per cent. Port Trust short dated 66.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated 65.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated 90.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated 68.
5 per cent. Municipal Tanna 90.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 91½ to 92½.

The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras 6 per cent.

SHARES.

The market was fairly steady with little business.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Ahd. Advance 2275, By. Cotton 1315, By. Dyeing 2300, By. Uniteds 1750, Century 1090, Central India 4090, Colaba 3260, Coorla 2050, Crescent 590, Curimbhoy 1100, David 1430, Fazulbhoy 1575, Ind. Malwa 620, Kastoorchand 2250, Kohinoor 3305, Madhowji 4025, New Great 855, New City 3015, Pearl 1140, Shapurji 445 xd. Simplex 1345, Swadeshi 3910, Tata Mill 1750, Alcock 1230, By. Burma 950, Bt. Burma Petro: 27/4 pr, By. Tramway 1355, By. Steam 565, Katni Ord 380, Katni Defd. 1790, Shivrajpur 42, Tata Ord 215, Tata Defd. 1055, Tata Hydro: 1340, Tata Oil 645, Tata Bank 64, Scindia Steam 26/4 pr, New India Insurance 46 premium.

L. B. Holliday & Co., Ltd.,

Huddersfield, ENGLAND.

Basic Colour

Acridine Yellow R, 2R
Auramine O Conc., O II
Basic Black G Conc., R Conc.
Basic Green B Conc., G Conc.
Bismarck Brown R, R Conc.
Chrysoidine R Powder, R Conc. Powde
Chrysoidine Y Powder, Y Conc. Powder,
Indoine Blue.
Jute Black B Conc., G Conc.
Magenta Powder
Malachite G
Malachite Green Powder
Marine Blue H
Methylene Blue BB Conc., BB Extra Conc., BBN, B Conc., R Extra Conc., RN, ZF Powder, ZF Conc., Crystals
Methylene Green B Paste
Methylene Violet 2B Conc., 2R Conc.
Methyl Violet 6B Extra, 2B Extra, B Extra, 2R Extra, 4R Extra, 6R Extra.
New Phosphine R
Phenylene Brown CPD, PD Conc.
Russian Red
Safranine BFF
Safranine SS, BS Conc., RFF, BFF Conc., G G Conc
Tannin Heliotrope

Sulphide Colours

Thionone Black Paste.
Thionone Black PL Conc., PR Conc., RN., 6R.
Thionone Brilliant Blue G. R.
Thionone Brown R. Conc., 2R Conc.
Thionone Corinth B Conc., G Conc.
Thionone Dark Brown M
Thionone Deep Black P Conc.
Thionone Drab R. G.
Thionone Green B. 2G, 6G
Thionone Indigo R, B
Thionone Isabelline
Thionone Khaki G
Thionone Navy Blue B Conc., 2R Conc.
Thionone Printing Black New
Thionon Yellow G, R

Mordant Colours

Alizarine Red SF Paste
Anthracene Blue BP Paste, 2B Paste 3B Powder, 2BR Powder.
Anthraquinone Violet B Powder
brilliant Chrome Violet 4B Paste.
Diadem Chrome Black S, GN Extra, HN Extra, H Extra, BX, F.
Diadem Chrome Blue Black HB Extra
Diadem Chrome Green B
Diadem Chrome Red BR
Gambine G Extra Paste
Monochrome Brown H Paste, G Paste HN Paste, GN Paste
Monochrome Grey WM
Monochrome Orange R Paste
Monochrome Yellow GF Paste GFN Paste
Print Orange R Paste
Print Yellow G Paste

Acid Colours

Acid Black.
Acid Magenta N
Acid Prune V
Acid Scarlet 4R
Ad Yelow G
Aocid Cardinal B
Brilliant Bordeaux B
Carmoisine B
Fast Red A, A New
Naphthol Blue Black 6B
Naphthol Yellow S
Naphthylamine Black H, 2B, 4B
Orange II, IV
Ponceau 2R, 2R Conc., 4R 4R, Conc. G G Conc.
Tartrazine Supra N, RN, S
Wool Scarlet 5B

Direct Colours

Benzo Purpurine 4B, 8B
Congo Red
Diazamine Fast Yellow R
Paramine Black B Extra
Paramine Direct Black BH
Paramine Direct Blue 2B
Paramine Direct Brown G, 2G
Paramine Direct Brown M
Paramine Direct Green B, G
Paramine Direct Orange R, G
Paramine Direct Violet N
Paramine Direct Yellow Y, R, 2R, 2G.
Paramine Fast Bordeaux B
Paraphenine Yellow G

Vat Colours

Hydranthrene Brilliant Copper D
Hydranthrene Brown B Paste
Hydranthrene Brown BG Paste
Hydranthrene Dark Blue Paste
Hydranthrene Green Paste
Hydranthrene Olive B
Hydranthrene Violet Paste

Union Colours

Union Black
Union Orange Brown R
Union Orange R
Union Rose RG

Oil Colours

Brilliant Oil Black in lumps
Brilliant Oil Green in lumps
Brilliant Oil Green B in lumps
Brilliant Oil Orange R in lumps
Brilliant Oil Orange Y in lumps
Brilliant Oil Red in lumps
Brilliant Oil Violet in lumps
Brilliant Oil Yellow in lumps
Sudan I, II, III

Spirit Colours

Spirit Orange
Spirit Red
Spirit Violet
Spirit Yellow

Leather Colours

Basic Dark Brown P
Basic Tan G
Chrome Leather Black
Chrome Leather Black G
Chrome Leather Brown D
Chrome Leather Brown G
Chrome Leather Tan 2 G
Lake Acid Brown A
Light Acid Brown A

Samples and Quotations application

SELLING AGENTS.

Dolatram Kashiram & Co.,

Rogay Building, Apollo Street Fort, BOMBAY.

Telephone No. 4052 & 3658.

Telegrams: "MAHADEKAR"

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS

Jan. 25

S S Chakdara, Kilpatrick, Busreh, Jan. 17.

Jan. 26.

S S Cassis, Bain, Philadelphia, Dec. 13.
S S Dumra, Gill, Mushejera Reef, Jan. 16.
S S Genmer Maru, Kogaso, Port Said, Jan 7
S S Genzen Maru, Yoshiaka, Sues, Jan 10.
S S Ischia, Laigi, Genoa, Dec. 25.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 26.

S S Chakla, Terry, Karachi

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday.

S S Clan Kenneth, Miller, Calicut.
S S Shustar, Kerry, Persian Gulf.
S S Ismaila, Davidson, Rangoon.

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

Steamer Genmei Maru for Kobe.
Steamer Ischia for Genoa, etc.

S S Cassis:—The steamer Cassis, 3006 tons, Captain J. Bain, arrived in harbour yesterday from Philadelphia, with a cargo of kerosin oil which port she had left on 13th ultimo.

S S Chakdara:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Chakdara, 1581 tons, Captain J Kilpatrick arrived in harbour on Sunday from Busrah with a cargo of dates and troops, which port she had left on 17th inst.

S S Dumra:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain D M Gill, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mushejera Reef via Perim and Aden, with ballast, which port she had left on 16th inst.

S S Genmei Maru:—The O S K steamer Genmei Maru, 1941 tons, Captain T Kogiso, arrived in harbour yesterday from Port Said with ballast which port she had left on 7th inst.

S S Genzan Maru:—The N Y K steamer Genzan Maru, 1990 tons, Captain T Yoshiaka, arrived in harbour yesterday from Suez, with ballast, which port she had left on 10th inst.

S S Ischia:—The Italian mail steamer Ischia 2481 tons, Captain C Laigi, arrived in harbour yesterday from Genoa, with mails, general cargo and passengers, which port she had left on 25th ultimo.

S S Chakla:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Chakla, 1727 tons, Captain A J Terry, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Clan Kenneth:—The Clan Line steamer Clan Kenneth, 3156 tons Captain W R Miller, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calicut etc. with same bottom cargo.

S S Shustar:—The P G S N Coy's steamer Shustar, 1718 tons, Captain D Perry, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Persian Gulf with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Ismaila:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Ismaila, 3881 tons, Captain C Davidson will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Rangoon with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS

Monday 26th January, 1920

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A	Colobaria	N F	—	N M & Co
B	Petra	Genoa	N F	W Italiana
C	K Isa ria	Rangoon	23-1-20	M M & Co
B	Dotch Genoa			M Italiana
D	E Furnes		N F	M M & Co
S	Bashayan	N F	2. Machintosh	& Co
S	Barnora	Karachi	25-1-20	W & Co
G	Verginiere Saurrtions		N F	D. Khandwani & Co
S	Ferrara	Ahadan	N F	S W & Co
	Offside			
K	Furnes		N F	W & Co
M	Kalyan	N F	(19-1-20	M M Co
N	Pantakota	N F	N F	M & Co
Q	Bamora			M M & Co
P	Chakdara	Busra	N F	M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Sabarmati	N F	N F	K N & Co
Bahadri	Karachi	27-1-20	K & Co
	uba Bhavnagar	28-1-20	K N & Co
Sabarmati			

MERRYWEATHER DRY DOCK.

1	Inverness	Dunkirk	N F	T M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

4	Tees bodge	Hull	1-2-20	W & A Graham & Co
3	V/D Genzu Maru	Kobe	30-1-20	O S K
6	Trekiene	New York	30-1-20	J Finlay & Co
8	Ganges Maru	Kobe	31-1-20	O S Kaisha
9	Hsin Wu	Kobe	N F	Y Kaisha
10	Circassia	Liverpool	31-1-20	W A G & Co
11	Seddah	N F	N F	T M & Co
15	Shustar	P Gulf	24-1-20	B S Shustary

ALEXANDRA DOCK

5	Querauba		N F	M M & Co
6	Lanka		N F	R S Cotton
	Saraswati			
1	Hungaria	Triest	S	Lloyd Triestino
17	Hunt end		W N	Graham & Co
B	Pretadon		A T	Vasna M M & Co
1	Karadeniz	N F	N F	D.B. R I M
2	Marwada	N F	7-2-20	M & Co
4	Asar para	N F	29-1-20	M M & Co
3	Shillaman			
6	Lanka	N F	N F	R S Collis & Co
6	Calcutta	Liverpool	27-1-20	K N & Co
	Saraswati	N F	N F	R S Collis & Co
7	Glen Kennetn	N F	N F	J Finlay & Co
8	City of York	N F	21-1-20	J F & Co
10	Okara	Busra	24-1-20	M M & Co
11	Kildalia	Liverpool	18-1-20	Graham & Co
11	Nirvana	Antwerp	3-2-20	M & Co
12	Kumari Hemi	N F	N F	R S Cullis & Co
12	Parvati	N F	N F	R S Collis & Co
13	Violet	N F	N F	& Co
13	Giovanni	Port Fernao	27-1-20	King King & Co
16	Banca	N F	N F	M & Co
15	Trojan Prince	N F	25-1-20	T M & Co
B	Castle	N F	N F	W & A G & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Omra	N F	N F	R Dawood & Co
Kuwait	N F	N F	T M & Co
Angbea	Rangoon	28-1-20	Shand Wallace & Co

EXPORTS.

S S City of Calcutta for Liverpool:—100 bales cotton, E Ambaral & Co; 220 bales cotton Ramprasad Mulchand; 100 bales cotton By. Chimanlal Chandulal & Co; 1 bale sawri cotton Bhaidas & Dalal & Co; 25 bales cotton By. Khimji Visram & Co; 575 cwts khismis, David Sassoon & Co.

S S Circassia for Liverpool:—54 bales cotton.

Established 1899. Over 20 Years.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY

No More Risk of Operation.

Specific guarantees radical cure of Hydrocele, Tumour, Varicocele, Hernia Elephantiasis of any nature and duration by external use only. It is harmless and free from injurious ingredients and gaining reputation fast and wide. Rs. 2-8 per Phial of 1 oz.; 1 lb. Rs. 30.

European Medical Officer, Tanjore, says:—Patronising your specific for Elephantiasis, I found these really good and efficacious.

Mr Maung Ba Tin, Rangoon, says: Thanks the Hernia specific did me much good. Please send 6 Phials more.

Mr V T Stephen Hyderabad (Sind) says: I thank you for 1 lb. Hydrocele specific which cured me radically.

U. B. R. TRIPATHI & CO.

65 Beadon Chaterjee's Street, Calcutta.

HM Mehta & Co; 190 bales hemp, J. Rustamji 500 bales cotton, Lakhamsey Ramji & Co; 68 bales wool, Ismail Dossa & Co; 20 cwts ground nuts oak 140 cwts cotton seed cakes, 20 cwts linseed cake, Sanday & Co; 100 cwts gumobbaru, Mousabhoy Jafferbhoy; 100 bales cotton, Rallı Bros 120 cwts chutney, 9 cwts curry powder, Merwanji Poonjaji & Sons. 1300 cwts cotton seed Ralli Bros; 875 bales wool, Deolatram Kundandas & Co.

S S Circassia for ports:—117 cwts senna bannu Seksaria & Bassoon; 30 cases chipatas, S M Shah.

S S Marwada for London:—54 cases bristles, J A Peglow & Co.

S S Nirvana for Hull:—425 cwts myrabolam, Forbes Forbes, Campbell and Co.

S S Nirvana for Antwerp:—55 bales cotton, Patel Bros; 200 bales cotton E Spinner & Co; 50 bales cotton By; Bhavanji Karsandas & Co; 7500 cwts ginjili seed F D Sassoon & Co.

S S Marvada for Antwerp:—106 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Nirvana for Hamburg:—220 bales cotton Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

IMPORT

S S Hungaria from Triesta.—Agents Lloyd Triestino.—1 chest shawls, 5 cases watches, 10 cases glassware, 85 bags garlic, 5 cases cigarettes, 140 pkgs gum incense, 35 guttas gum olibanum, 4 pkgs baithron, 33 bales skins 8 bags gum arabic 2 bags brass, 8 bags copper.

S S Shahzada from Persian Gulf Agents Persian Gulf Steam Navigation Co:—1400 pcks 1755 bgs W dates, 6 bdls 45 bales carpet, 156 b g almond Jermin, 65 bags almond seed, 86 bdl leaves 449 bales 11 gorra cotton, cases 191 b gs alm nd 13 gollas 6 bags attaria, 141 bdls 51 gollas skin, 2 bags salab, 2 cases fish oil 65 gollas tobacco 40 bags pistachios, 5 bales rugs, 2 cases mattic, 218 bdls dates, 200 cases ghee 973 bags 70 cases 26 gollas gum 336 bags raisin 170 bags figs 75 bdls 97 bags gum 6 bags cases 9 bdls 30 rolls asafoetida, 5 bags gunjida, 19 carwaase rosewater.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Lala Harkishan Lal's lecture on "Honour Thy Mother," Hira Bag C. P. Tank, 6 p.m.

The Mail Steamer Nankin which left Bombay on the 3rd instant arrived Marseilles on Wednesday, the 21st instant.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 28.

Mr. J. K. Mehta's lecture on "Our social Ideals" under the auspices of the Sydenham College Union 6 p.m. (S. T.).

Bhismashtani Day Celebration at the Dadar English school, 9 p.m. (S. T.)

Monthly meeting of Anthropological Society, Town Hall, 6-15 p.m.

SUNDAY, Feb. 1.

The 31st annual social gathering of the Grant College Hindu Social Union at Kaghi Bag (C. P. Tank), 1-30 p.m.

TUESDAY, Feb. 3.

Ball at Government House 9-30 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

Seth Ruttansey Moolji J. P., died at Rajkot on the 26th of January 1920. the Gothaman Ceremony will be performed at his residance situated in Fort, Bazar Gate, on Wednesday, 28th January, 1920.

POONA OPEN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

Entries for the above Tournament close on 30th January, 1920.

LALA HARKISHEN LAL'S LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the Mothers' Day League Lala Harkishan Lal of Lahore will deliver a lecture on "Honour Thy Mother" this evening at 6 p.m. at Hira Baug, C. P. Mandal, the Bhismashtami Day will be celebrated to-morrow (Wednesday), at 9 Tank. The lecture is open to the public.

BHISHMASHTAMI AT DADAR.

Under the auspices of the Dadar Utsao Mandal, the Bhismashtani Day will be celebrated to-morow Wednesday), at 9 p.m., (S. T.) at the Dadar English School Hall.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY

The Ordinary Monthly Meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, to-morrow (Wednesday), at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.).

SYDENHAM COLLEGE STUDENTS' UNION

Under the auspices of the above Union, Mr. J. K. Mehta M. A., will deliver a public lecture on "Our Social Ideals" to-morrow (Wednesday), at 6 p.m. (S.T.).
All are cordially invited to attend.

"BHISHMA ASHTAMI FESTIVAL."

Under the auspices of the P. P. Progressive Association "Bhisama Ashtami Festival" will be celebrated to-morrow (Wednesday), at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) in Hira Baug C. P. Tank when Dr. N. D. Savarkar will deliver a public address.

GRANT COLLEGE HINDU SOCIAL UNION.

The above Union holds the 31st Annual Social gathering at Kashi Bag (C. P. Tanks) on the 1st February, at 1-30 p.m. (S. T.). All the past and present Hindu students of the Grant Medical College are invited. Minimum subscription: Rs. 3 and 2 respectively.

D. E. ALLBLESS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY

Under the management of the Trustees of "The Fund for Erecting Residences for Poor Parsees," the total number of patients treated in the above Hospital during the month of December was 225 of which there were 73 males, 71 females, and 81 children.

A GRUESOME FIND.

Recently the dead body of a fisherwoman was found somewhere near Danda. Some marks of violence are said to have been observed on her person and there seems to be some ground for suspicion that the woman was done to death for the sake of her ornaments.

FATALITY AT MAZAGON STATION.

The coroner held an inquest touching the death of Prudhomme a European, chargeman of the G. I. P. Railway, who was knocked down by a train at the Mazagon Railway Station on Sunday while crossing the lines. The jury returned a verdict of death by the deceased hearing been accidentally knocked down by a train at Mazagaon.

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE"

The "Bombay Chronicle" is sold at Stalls throughout India at the following Stations:—

AHMEDNAGAR.—Ganpat Tukaram.
AGRA CANT.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
ABU ROAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
AHMEDABAD.—Shah Surajmal Chunilal.
AHMEDABAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
AMRAOTI.—Dr. K. D. Varhatpande.
AHMEDNAGAR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
AKOLA.—P. K. Vaidya.
BARODA.—M. C. Kothari.
BARODA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BELGAUM.—Higginbothams, Ltd.
BELGAUM.—Kelkar Vithal Damodar.
BIJAPUR.—Purushram Shridhar Apte.
BINA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BADNERA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BHUSAVAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BANDIQUI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BHOPAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BHARATPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BOMBAY.—D. B. Taraporewala Sons & Co. Taj Mahal Hotel.
BOMBAY.—The Indian Book Depot, Medows Street.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.'s Stalls at:—
Great Western Hotel.
Hotel Majestic.
Esplanade Hotel.
Victoria Terminus Station.
Byculla Station.
Colaba Station.
Church Gate Station.
Grant Road Station.
Bandra Station.
BROACH.—Hafijudddin Gulam Hussain.
BHAVNAGAR.—Jethalal K. Trivedi.
DEOLALI.—Nusserwanji & Sons.
DEOLALI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
DHARWAR.—Higginbothams, Ltd.
DHARWAR.—Karnatak Agency.
DHOND.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
DELHI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
DHULIA.—Shankar Vishnu Vaze.
GANGAPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
GODHRA.—B. Sheth & Bros.
HUBLI.—Higginbothams, Ltd.
HUBLI.—Narayan Anant Dalvi.
HYDERABAD (SIND).—Jethmal Hiranand Singh.
HYDERABAD (SIND).—A. H. Wheeler & Co.

COWARDLY ASSAULT AT BANDRA.

BANIA MERCHANTS FINED.

Ratansey Tejoo and Velji Naya, two wealthy merchants of Bandra, were recently sentenced by Mr. Desai, Resident Magistrate, Bandra, to pay fines of Rs. 200 and Rs. 100, respectively, for a cowardly assault committed by them on Mr. Shapurji Aderji Mistry, a respectable Parsi gentleman of Andheri.

In default of payment of fines, accused No. 1 was to suffer rigorous imprisonment for one month and accused No. 2 for fifteen days.

The accused had been committed by Inspector John Baldwin together with Ganpat Sarang, Deoji Ghela, Chana Ghela and Premji Lakhamsey for trial for the offence under Section 147, I. P. C., but as it appeared to the Court that no offence had been committed by other than the two first accused, the trial of these was continued, while the rest were discharged.

It would appear from the evidence that on the night of 5th September last at about 10 o'clock, Mr. Mistry together with his two chauffeurs and a lady, came in a motor car belonging to him from Bombay to Bandra. The car was stopped outside the shop of accused No. 1, and Mahomed Hayat, one of the chauffeurs, went into the shop to get change of a hundred-rupee note, when the accused No. 1 asked the man several impertinent and offensive questions regarding the motor, its price, the occupants and the place whence it had come. The chauffeur was annoyed at the impudence of the accused. The accused No. 1 then abused Hayat, saying he had put on a *bhanqi* cap and was putting on airs. Mr. Mistry then went into the shop and remonstrated with the accused thus: "You being a merchant why should you ask such questions of my servant?" This led to the assault, which was testified to by such independent medical evidence as that of Dr. Nunan, of Bombay, and of other witnesses.

Ratansey Tejoo had also brought a counter-case against Mr. Mistry, his two motor drivers and the lady who was in the car for assault. The Magistrate held that this may be a counter-stroke, as stated by the accused lady in the statement, to compel Mr. Mistry to compromise his case against the Bania accused. Of some witnesses his Worship said they were hardly believable.

The cross-case of Ratansey Tejoo was therefore dismissed.

BREACH OF FAITH.

PARDESHI GETS SIX MONTHS.

Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court Sub-Inspector Dawoodkhan charged Ramsarup Shivraj, a Pardeshi, with criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of Rs. 4,500 belonging to his master Nanchand Rajpal; he also charged Maniram Thakoredas and four others with receiving and disposing of stolen property. Raosaheb Raghunathrao Tawde appeared for the prosecution; Mr. C. N. Kanaya, Mr. Chhatrapati and Mr. Mohanlal Desai defended the alleged receivers.

The case for the prosecution was that on the 15th of last month the complainant entrusted the accused with Rs. 4,500 to make payments to different merchants in connection with hundies. In the evening the accused returned and started crying saying he had been robbed by some persons on Mangaldas Road and that the money had been taken away from him. The complainant became suspicions and taking the acused with him went to the Princess Street Police Station where he lodged a complaint. In the course of enquiries it was ascertained that he had handed over the money to the alleged receivers, and the whole amount was recovered from these persons.

The acensed pleaded guilty and he was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

The case against the other accused has been postponed.

COW-KILLING AND MAHOMEDANS.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Hindus in general and the Jains in particular are under a deep debt of gratitude of their Moslem brethren by their passing a resolution at the All-India Moslem League Session held at Amritsar advising their co-religionists to abstain from cow-killing on Bakri-Id Day. The resolution has received great support from the leading Moslem institutions and it is hoped that it will be carried out in the same spirit in which it was passed at Amritsar.

There is, however, a small section of orthodox Moslems who consider this resolution as against the ethics of Islam. To them I would like to refer to the following extract of sacred privileges granted years ago by the Mahomedan rulers of Radhanpur State which is a first class State in North Gujarat:—

"Nobody shall kill on any occasion the white cattle the cow and the bullock and also their young ones in the three Districts of Radhanpur, Sami and Mujpur till Moon and the Sun exist. As well as the Sarcar shall arrange for giving over such an animal gratis to the Mahajans if anybody carried it to kill."

If it was against the principle of Koran these illustrious rulers of Radhanpur State would not have issued such orders in their own territories. I may be allowed to add that there is no religion in the world that does not advocate harmlessness. To make the truth more evident, I might quote what Syed Rizai late Municipal Commissioner of Sitapur in the district of Oudh, observed while expressing his views on "Beef eating and Islam" in the "Leader" of Allahabad some time ago:—

"It is quite clear that the teaching of Islam does not allow the followers to wound the feelings of their non-Moslem brethren. I make bold to claim that the Islamic Theology is full of humanity, and deadly against offensive spirit and that Mahomed, the most civil and noble Prophet of the Musalmans, was the incarnation of morality and the paragon of virtues. Cow killing or use of beef in India, I dare say, is absolutely inconsistent with the ethics of Islam."

Economically also suspension of cow-killing is most vital for the motherland whose children die in thousands for want of milk. It would therefore be not unwise to expect that the Moslem brethren will soon realise the necessity of doing away with cow-killing not only on the Bakri-Id Day but for ever.—Yours, etc.,

KAKALBHAI B. VAKIL.
Bombay, Jan. 23.

BIG FIRE AT BANDRA STATION.

SIX BOGIES BURNT TO ASHES.

Yesterday in the small hours a fire broke out at the Bandra Railway Station, which might have ended disastrously, but for the prompt assistance of the Station authorities and the Bombay Fire Brigade.

It appears that as usual two trains were allowed to rest overnight side by side along the No. 3 platform.

A fire was observed to have broken out somewhere in a first class carriage, and with the help of a strong wind blowing at the time the conflagration soon assumed large proportions, two bogey composites, two bogey seconds and two bogey thirds being completely enveloped in flames.

Mr. Moore, the D. T. S., who lives on the Palli Hill, was promptly informed of the occurrence and he promptly came upon the scene. The flames were beginning to lick the wooden roofing and at one time it seemed that it would be but a few minutes' work and the whole station would be reduced to a mass of debris, but fortunately the Chinchpoogly fire engine promptly appeared on the scene and assisted by Mr. Moore and the Stationmaster and some gallant townsmen the fire was brought under control.

One of the townsmen deserves special mention. This was Mr. Alic Gonsalves. He bravely, undeterred by the flames, took up a porch on one of the crossbars and did some very valuable work in putting down the flames just in the nick of time.

That the fire could spread with such great force and celerity is due to the fact that the carriages destroyed by the fire were all spick and span with a good deal of such combustible materials as paint and polish. Besides the upholstery and delicate wooden fittings of the carriages were all well suited to feed the flames.

The damage is roughly estimated at Rs. 60,000. The cause of the fire is not ascertained, but is being investigated into.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

A fire broke out at the Bandra Railway Station in the early hours of Sunday morning.

There were two trains in siding to the east of the Bandra Station: one on No. 3 platform and the other to the east of it. The fire originated in a second class bogie in the latter and spread from it to a composite second-first class bogie on the former i.e., the train on No. 3 platform. On this train the fire spread rapidly, and in a short time another second class and two, third class bogies caught fire and were enveloped in flames. In the eastward train the fire spread less rapidly only one more second class bogie catching fire.

The scene was all panic and confusion. Six bogies were in full blaze and nobody knew what to do. The roof of that part of the platform commenced to catch fire, a cyclist who was passing by, realising the danger, soon got down from the machine, and rushed off to the engine No. 403, which was to the south of the station and induced the driver to work under him. Seeing that the train on the platform No. 3 as well as the station itself were in danger he decided to tackle that train first. Getting the engine to the south of the train he drew off the brakevan and a third class bogie to safety. To do this he had to uncouple the coupling at a place where the blaze was the greatest.

Turning to the east train of which by then somebody had already drawn off the unburnt carriages and had left the two burning ones—one totally burning and the other only half—and dragging the latter to the water column on the south side of the station he was unable to extinguish the flames.

Not stopping a moment to think he rushed between the burning carriages and half-stified with smoke and burning cinders he managed to unfasten the coupling. By means of "fly shunting" he disposed of the rear-brake and a third class bogie to a place of safety and left the four burning bogies in a place on the same line where they could do no damage.

The General Traffic Manager of the B. B. & C. I. Ry., the Mr. G. T. Moore, arrived at about 6-15 a.m. and undertook operations by watering the roof of the station on the east side.

NAGPUR MAIL SMASHED.

COLLISION NEAR AKOLA.

(From a Correspondent.)

AKOLA, Jan. 26.

One Down Nagpur Mail collided with half a portion of a goods train between Yavalkhed and Borgaon at about 4 a.m., 878 miles from Bombay. The cause is unknown.

MR. KHAPARDE AT AMRAOTI.

A WARM WELCOME.

(From a Correspondent.)

AMRAOTI, Jan. 24.

A crowded public meeting was held on Thursday to honour the Hon. Mr. Khaparde, at the Ganesh Theatre, the Hon. Mr. Tambe presiding. The municipality, the Home Rule League, and the general public presented him addresses eulogising his valuable services. 25 public bodies garlanded him. Afterwards Mr. Khaparde delivered a lecture on his experiences in England and the future work, and exhorted the people for more agitation.

WELCOMED AT AKOLA.

(From a Correspondent.)

AKOLA, Jan. 26.

On his way to Delhi the Hon. Mr. Khaparde was received at the station by citizens on the 23rd inst. Next day in the Rajeswar Temple under the auspices of the Home Rule League District Congress Committee and the District Association, a public meeting was held under the presidency of Mr. Naansaheb Date. An address was presented to Mr. Khaparde by all political societies and citizens of Akola and 18 associations of different shades garlanded him.

Mr. Khaparde, replying, dwelt specially on the work done in England by the Congress Deputation and prayed to the audience, not to cease agitating until complete autonomy was secured. He laid stress particularly on the Nationalist Party's organization to control coming reforms elections.

An At-Home was given to Mr. Khaparde by Mr. Khare, pleader. Mr. Khaparde left to-night for Delhi for the meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council.

THE WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Jan. 26.

There have been a few light falls of snow in Kashmir and of rain in the North Punjab and East Central Provinces.

Forecast: Decrease in extreme North.

FIRE AT BANDRA STATION.

Six Bogies on Fire.

SURAT NOTES.

PARSI MATERNITY HOSPITAL OPENED BY SIR JAMSETJI.

SURAT, Jan. 25.

At the invitation of the Parsi Panchayat Board, Sir Jamsetji Jijibhai visited Surat to preside at the prize-distribution gathering of Sir J. J. Schools and to perform the opening ceremony of the Parsi Maternty and General Hospitals. He arrived here on Friday, the 23rd instant, and was given a warm reception at the station.

On Saturday at 11 a.m. the Parsi Anjuman presented an address to Sir Jamsetji.

At four o'clock on the same day he presided at the prize-distribution gathering of Sir J. J. English and Vernacular Schools. After the performance of interesting recitations and dialogues, the Headmaster, Mr. P. B. Sanjana, read his report which covered a period of about 10 years, the last prize-distribution being held in 1910. The report showed how through the generous munificence of Sheth Rustomji M. Cooka, the Parsi orphanage, was brought into existence in 1912. Mr. Sanjana drew the attention of the audience to one special feature of the school (English) viz, arrangements for importing industrial and Commercial training to the boys. Students were trained in First-Aid and Ambulance work. Physical Culture and Moral and Religious Instruction received due attention. Another interesting feature of the School was the introduction of "School Excursions." The Headmaster concluded his report by expressing his great indebtedness to all those charitable gentlemen who helped the Institution in one way or another. Sir Jamsetji then distributed the prizes. He expressed his satisfaction at the general progress of the Institution. The introduction of Commercial and Industrial Education greatly pleased him.

A vote of thanks by Mr. Bejonji Jamburia brought the proceedings to a close.

This evening Sir Jamsetji performed the opening ceremony of Bai Gulbai Nasserwanji Mehta Parsi Maternity Hospital and Sheth Rustomji Dhanjibhai Tarachand Parsi General Hospital.

Mr. Sutherland, Postmaster General, United Provinces, proceeds to Delhi on 29th instant on one month's special duty, relieving Mr. Meredith, C.S.I., C.I.E., Chief Engineer, Telegraphs, on the 1st March. Mr. Sutherland will be relieved by Mr Pilkington, C.I.E., M.V.O., Postmaster General, Central Circle.

WIDENING MEDOWS STREET.

COMMISSIONER TO SUBMIT REPORT.

LICENSE FEES ON TRADES.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. Cowasji Jehangir presiding, when it was decided to ask the Municipal Commissioner to report and submit estimates for the purpose of widening the Medows Street, as it was stated to be narrow and dangerous.

WIDENING MEDOWS STREET.

Mr. Fazul Ibrahim Rahimtoolah moved: "That in view of te serious inconvenience caused to traffic owing to a portion of "That in view of the serious inconvenience Medows Street, between Ask Lane and Hummum Street being very narrow the Commissioner be requested to report whether immediate steps can be taken to widen the street to the prescribed regular lines either by acquiring the set-backs under suitable amicable arrangements with the owners of the properties falling within the regular lines or by acquiring the whole properties under the Land Acquisition Act, and, if so, to submit estimates of the cost of carrying out the scheme."

Mr. Fazul said any person who had passed through the junction would have realised that it was a danger to the public, and many fatal accidents had taken place there. As both the share bazare were situated on these roads, they were always congested and great inconvenience was thereby caused to the public.

Mr. N. M. Dumasia seconded.

Dr. M. C. Javle supported.

Mr. R. D. Hughes said while he supported the original motion, he suggested that if Ash Lane were widened so as to bring it more or less in line with Hummum Street, Oak Lane should be entirely closed, because if it were retained as a thoroughfare it would lead to make confusion worse confounded. He was in favour of the widening of the whole Medows Street but as it involved much expense he accepted the original motion.

Mr. R. D. Wadia moved an amendment omitting the words from "between" to "bring". He said the whole Medows Street was dangerous to the public and must be widened.

On the President's suggestion the amendment was withdrawn, as all the points suggested by Mr. Wadia were in the proposition.

Mr. M. A. Haveliwalla said the Commissioner should make a comprehensive report for the purpose of widening the road, and give the cost for same.

Dr. Jehangir Cursetji heartily supported the previous speakers, and moved an amendment that the northern portion of the Medows Street should be widened.

Dr. D. B. Master seconded.

Lt.-Col. Gidney said the danger was great to the public as the whole street was narrow; he moved an amendment that the whole street be widened.

Mr. P. Anstey seconded. He did not see the reason why only a particular portion of the street should be specified.

Mr. J. A. Wadia said the cost of widening the whole street would be enormous; they had given up the project of widening other streets on account of the cost.

Mr. Fazal said in reply to the President he meant the whole of the street and not a portion only.

The amendments were then withdrawn, and the original proposition was passed unanimously.

SOURCES OF MUNICIPAL REVENUE.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia moved:

"That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to favour the Corporation with an early report giving (a) the details of all sources (with their annual amounts so far as possible) of Municipal revenue including any Special Rates and Government Subventions, if any,—stating the proportions at which Municipal Rates, Taxes, Cesses, Dues, Tolls, Fees or Duties including duties on tobacco or beer or wines and spirits with their license fees (to be separately shown) and any other articles liable to payment of Town-duties, are levied ordinarily or as a special rate—in a dozen well-populated important cities of Great Britain and in Calcutta and Madras with their population, area, rateable value of properties, annual income and expenditure and debt for any one of the years of the last quinquennium; (b) whether the rates or taxes leviable from propertice therein are recovered from the owners or occupiers of the properties and at what per centum of their rateable value; (c) whether the so called "Poor Rate" in Great Britain is recovered from the occupiers of properties i.e., all residents in the City, and, if so, in what proportions, and for what purposes the income thereof is utilized or expended and whether it is spent on Primary Education Vaccination, Registration, Burial Boards, Medical Relief and treatment of the helpless, and such other miscellaneous purposes; (d) what the incidence of taxation per head of population is in those cities; (e) what the average incidence of income in those cities or generally in Great Britain and India is per head of population; (f) whether buildings and lands situated therein but vesting in His Majesty and in the Port Trust Boards, or Harbour Authorities of those cities are exempted, and if so, to what extent, from the general tax on properties; (g) whether he thinks it feasible and desirable to increase the levy of rates on articles specified in Schedule H and to include other articles liable to payment of Town Duties than those mentioned in the said Schedule H referred to under Section 192 of the Bombay Municipal Act, and, if so, to what extent and which articles and what the average annual income therefrom will be; and (h) whether he thinks it desirable and expedient to levy license fees on various trades, callings, offices, professions, etc., in Bombay as has been done in Calcutta and Madras, and, if so, what the approximate annual income therefrom will be.

He said he was not going to say anything now but would await the report.

Mr. S. C. Dhondy seconded.

"RESOLUTION TOO LONG TO READ."

The Municipal Commissioner said it would be necessary for the corporation to delegate their Commissioner for a year or two to Germany, where Municipal affairs were in such an advanced condition. (Laughter.) The resolution was too long even to read. He protested against the proposition as it contained too many things and would involve too much labour, although he was their servant and would do his best. Mr. Monie had told the Corporation that it was not possible for him to supply all the information asked for. The Corporation would have to wait a long time to collect all the information asked for and he doubted whether it was worth their while.

Dr. Dadachanji agreed with Mr. Clayton and said only the most important points should be reported on.

Lt.-Col. Gidney moved an amendment that the Corporation should entertain a special staff of experts to collect the information asked for by Dr. Sukhia.

Mr. V. A. Dalbhikar seconded.

Mr. J. A. Wadia said except the last portion the whole proposition should be omitted. As for the last portion he could get the information himself, or perhaps get it from the Commissioner.

Dr. Sukhia asked the Commissioner whether he could supply information on the first and the last point.

Dr. M. C. Javle said the information would be of no use looking to the time and money involved.

Dr. Sukhia then withdrew all the items, except the last portion.

This was agreed to and as amended the proposition was passed, Col. Gidney's amendment having been lost.

PROPERTY AND WHEEL TAXES.

Dr. R. T. Nariman then moved:

"That the Commissioner be requested to favour the Corporation with a statement showing separately the amounts of property taxes and of the wheel-tax paid to the Municipality during the year 1918-19 by the different communities, viz., (1) Europeans, (2) Portuguese and Eurasians, (3) Jews, Armenians, Japanese and Chinese, (4) Hindus, (5) Parsis and (6) Mahomedans."

Dr. Sukhia seconded.

Mr. R. D. Hughes thought the whole proposition was unnecessary and nobody wanted it.

Mr. H. P. Mody said no earthly use would be served by such a report as asked for. The whole thing was ridiculous, and Dr. Nariman was wise in not adducing any reasons in support of his proposition.

Dr. Nariman then withdrew the proposition.

The Corporation then adjourned to Thursday next.

SPORTING NEWS.

INTERNATIONAL LAWN TENNIS.

AUSTRALIA RETAINS DAVIS CUP

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Jan. 27.
Recd. 8-30 a.m. Jan. 28.

SYDNEY:—Anderson defeated Lowe in the Davis Cup 6/4, 5/7, 6/3, 4/6, 12/10. Australia thus retains the Cup.

INTERNATIONAL POLO.

BRITISH ARRANGEMENTS FOR DEFENCE OF AMERICA CUP.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Jan. 27.
Recd. 2 p.m., Jan. 28.

The Committee of the Hurlingham Club has approved the scheme for the defence of the America Cup drawn up by the Committee presided over by Marshal Haig. It was decided to create a committee including Brigadier-General J. Vaughan, as Chairman, and Sir W. S. Buckmaster, Lieut.-Colonel H. F. Wickham, Indian Polo Association, Major F. W. Barrett and Major V. N. Lockett to select players, arrange training games, and test matches, and to secure the best ponies of the Empire, estimate the cost of the undertaking and supervise expenditure.

NEGOTIATIONS FOR UNIVERSAL RULES IN PROGRESS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Jan. 27.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., Jan. 28.

NEW YORK.—Mr. Hazzard, Secretary of the Polo Association, has announced that negotiations are in progress with the object of making universal rules for England, India and United States.

LUCKNOW RACES.

SPRING MEETING.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, Jan. 26.

Many of the trainers and their stables have already arrived for the Lucknow Meeting. Already there is much speculation as to the winner of the Civil Service Cup and next in point of interest is the Talukdars' Cup. For this event the finest collection of country breads in India is coming. The Secretary of the Turf Club has arranged for a four days' meeting. It has always, been a complaint with the Calcutta and Bombay stables that a three days' meeting was not long enough to bring up the animals a long distance. It is hoped this extra day would satisfy them somewhat and if not a this meeting at any rate at the future ones. Bombay and Calcutta stables should be better represented than they have been in the past.

"ARE THE BEST MAKES OF ..."

THE

BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO., LTD.

Are Sole Agents for the following ENGLISH & FRENCH MOTORS.

DAIMLER...The Car of Kings.
ROVER.....The Gentleman's Car.
PEUGEOT...Of Racing Fame.
MERCURY...The Moderate Priced Car.
DORMER...Unequalled for Lorry Work.

IS YOUR CAR INSURED?
Ask for Prospectus of
BRITISH MOTOR CAR INSURANCE.

RECENT large shipments received enable us to supply or undertake to set very large quantities of white, dark blue and beveled edge black marble tiles, English Ornamental flooring Tiles, white GLAZED FLOOR and DADO TILES and rough mosaic pavements in flowery or geometrical designs with ... border.
Estimates, price-lists and designcards all free.
Personal visit solicited.
Works:—

F. MURAGLIA & CO.
14, Fort Street, Frere Road, BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED 1888.
THE
BOMBAY TILE MART
GULAMALI GULAMHUSEIN & CO.
32, Bank Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
Telegrams, "Imami."
Telephone, 2234, 2597.
Encaustic
TILES TO SUIT ALL TASTES.

INSURE
AGAINST FIRE, ACCIDENT, SICKNESS, BURGLARY AND EMBEZZLEMENT AND ALL RISKS CONNECTED WITH MOTOR CARS, HORSES, CARRIAGES, LIFTS AND PLATE GLASS,
with the
GENERAL Accident Fire & Life ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LTD.
(Incorporated in Great Britain.)
12-14, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
Manager for India—G. M. ROSE.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.
25, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.
Expert preparation as for the last seventeen years for High Commercial, Accountancy and Secretarial appointment or practice. The Senior Commercial Examinations by the London Chamber of Commerce and the Government Auditor Diploma Examination, a specialty.
PROSPECTUS ON APPLICATION.

TO ASCERTAIN which of the PROVISIONS granted under the
EXCESS PROFITS DUTY ACT
WILL PROVE ADVANTAGEOUS or whether you are liable to the DUTY
DO NOT DEPEND UPON CASUAL ADVISERS OR ON SECONDHAND INFORMATION, BUT
CONSULT IMMEDIATELY
NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL,
30, HANUMAN BUILDING, Homji Street, Elphinstone Circle BOMBAY,
who have already successfully represented more than 2,500 Commercial firms for
INCOMETAX & SUPER TAX.
Vakeels No 298

POSTPONEMENT OF TO-DAY'S
CONCERT.
GOHAR JAN'S CONCERT.
which was to take place THIS afternoon at the Excelsior Theatre is POSTPONED until further notice owing to the serious illness of the

ELECTRIC MOTORS
WAGNER ROTH.
NOW AVAILABLE.
½ H.P., to 20 H.P., Rectifiers, etc.
P. V. S. IENGAR,
Sole Local Agent,
Phone 3682.
204, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

LARGEST STOCK IN INDIA
GEMS JEWELLERY
of of
All sorts Indian & Parison make
RECORD LOW PRICES.
M. NAGERSHETH SONS,
EAST INDIA MERCHANT,
25, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY
and 12, Mission Row CALCUTTA.

TABLEAUX OF INDIAN PICTURES

IN AID OF THE

Punjab Relief Fund.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
SIR DINSHAW M. PETIT BART.

A SERIES of Tableaux of INDIAN PICTURES by Parsi ladies and gentleman in aid of the Punjab Relief Fund will be given at the EXCELSIOR THEATRE on FRIDAY, 6th February, at 5-30 p.m.

Orchestra Stalls and Dress Circle Rs. 5.

Tickets may be had of Mr. A. P. Sabawalla, Barrister-at-Law, Joshi House, Cumballa Hill. Telephone No. 4407. As there has already been a great demand for them, applications for tickets should be made without delay.

Other tickets at Rs. 3 will be available at the Booking Office of the Theatre on the day of the performance.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, January 27, 1920.

WHAT PROTECTION FOR INDIA?

Two articles from the pen of Mr. C. F Andrews have appeared in this paper concerning the policy of strangulation adopted by the white residents of East Africa against Indian settlers. We expect to publish another article to-morrow, but the description given by Mr. Andrews of measures taken against Indians is enough to fill every Indian with feelings of humiliation and dismay. A more selfish and premeditated move against our countrymen cannot be conceived by us, and the situation is intolerable. The findings of the Economic Commission, a body consisting of a handful of European residents and expected to register the prejudices of the community, are being utilised against Indians. We are indebted to Mr. S. Achariar, Secretary of the B. E. A. Indian Association, for a copy of the Final Report from which Mr. Andrews has quoted, and a study of it deepens the sense of grief and consternation which Mr. Andrews' warning produced in us. Here we have before us a document with the imprint of the Royal Coat of Arms on it, full of the most heartless and infamous allegations against Indians, on the basis of which the Government of East Africa and the Imperial Government are invited to wage deadly war against the community responsible for the building up of the territory. "The Empire is faced," the Commissioners say "with a serious dilemma which cannot be evaded. . . . The matter is one of the highest historical importance, and we regard it as imperative that the Empire should definitely decide, and that without delay, whether the welfare of the African is to be subordinated in his own country to political considerations and the pretensions of the more restless elements in India." The argument that the interests of the African are being subordinated to those of the restless elements of India is a cruel travesty of facts and proceeds from that spirit of grabbing Imperialism, which would subordinate the interests of both Indian and African to the ambitions of a few. The interests of the two coloured communities are juxtaposed against each other, and with the cruel allegation that they are mutually inimical, a third party is striving to turn one of the classes out and get rid of the small barrier that exists against limitless exploitation. The object of the Commission was to establish a case of "moral depravity" against the Indian settler, and then, in the name of that preconceived conclusion, to take over the properties of the Indian. The situation is intolerable, but not less intolerable is the unprovoked hypocrisy with which the name of the African is utilised for the perpetration of a wrong against Indian and African alike. We admit that the issue before the Empire is one that cannot be evaded, and the challenge should be accepted by Indians as decisive of the safety of life and property they have in the Empire. It is not an instance of Indian aggressiveness. The Indian was there long before the European appeared to claim his possessions in the name of a people who have perfect good will towards the Indian, are anxious to retain his association and certain of nothing but subjection once the barrier of indefinite exploitation is removed.

The outstanding fact against the Economic Commission is that they failed absolutely failed, to establish any case against Indians. The chapter libelling India is a pure invention of the Commission, and an index to the failure of the evidence they were no doubt anxious to get. The evidence of the Commission does not contain a word about the heinous allegations against Indians, and the insult cast on us as a nation is entirely gratuitous. Mr. Andrews after anxious study says:—

> The fact which is to me the most convincing of all against the Commission's sweeping statement is this: I have been again and again through every single indexed passage concerning "Asiatics" or "Indians" quoted in the book of evidence of the Commission, and there is not one single reference in any of them to this subject at all. The accusation made has no substantiation whatever in that body of evidence!

The accusations freely made against Indians have no substantion whatever. It is the result of racial antagonism, deepened by failure to find a pretext. We, therefore, contend that even on the evidence of a Commission composed of Europeans and anxious to establish the corruption of Asiatics, the community have come out without a stain on their character. The Commission are driven to the facile process of generalising without proof. After dwelling on principles of economics and morals, they ask on the "principle of self-determination that Indians should be driven out and their property duly disposed. Anyone who knows anything of the principle of "self-determination" will be staggered at the presumption of those who urge the ruin of a law-abiding community for their own aggrandisement, against the will and interest of the indigenous population. Have these people who would swear by the law of self-determination paid any respect to the articulate will of the people in whose name they speak? It is sheer profanation to speak of a sacred law in defence of covetousness and hypocrisy. We published yesterday the message which the Native Parliament of Uganda sent to Mr. Andrews. For the African residents to have given such open utterance to their minds, in spite of the domination of the white settlers and all the intimidating prestige it means, is a great testimony in our favour. In language as simple as it is eloquent, the spokesmen of the people addressed Mr. Andrews as follows:—

> With reference to our meeting with you in our Native Parliament this morning we beg to confirm in writing our opinion we expressed on the following two points which came out namely (a) we do want the Indians to remain in our country as we consider that their being here would improve country and would do us a lot of good and would do no harm to the country. Besides we find them moral people. We would of course like better Indians. (b) We do not want our country to be united to any other protectorate for we consider that if this was done it would greatly interfere with our Uganda treaty of 1900 and our customs. We have other reasons besides. Therefore, we would very much like this protectorate to remain as it is. We thank your for your coming to see us and our Native Parliament and we wish you a pleasant voyage.

The purport of the letter, sent without inducements or intimidation, is plain and is the best contradiction we have of the foul aspersions cast against the Indian nation.

As for moral depravity, better than wild statements, is the evidence of fact. The history of early European settlements, whether in Nigeria, in the Pacific Islands or in other parts of the world, is hardly creditable to the record of the moral mentors who bear false witness against a well-behaved and peace-loving people like Indians. The reason is no doubt explained by the class from which pioneers recruit themselves, and it is no matter of surprise if many of them leave the traces of disease and debauchery in the indigenous people. As for the marks left in Uganda and the East Africa, the testimony of Dr. Albert Cook, one of the best-reputed physicians in all Africa, should be conclusive. After being in charge of the hospital at Kampala, one the hot-beds of venereal diseases, Dr. Cook gives it as "his deliberate opinion that there is less venereal disease among Indian residents in Kampala than in any other section." What is the use of reproaching others with "moral depravity" when in the evidences of corruption they are better than the accusers? In the result, the findings of the Economic Commission are demonstrably preconceived; they libel Indians without a trace of the evidence for which they scoured East Africa; the proofs of vice point to a fatally different direction; the people of Africa in whose name Indians are arraigned ask for their presence. Above all, Indians are the original settlers of the land and welcomed by the people. Their handiwork, the fruits of their labour, are to be taken away from them. The Commission say: "The Railway and other Government Departments should as quickly as possible replace Indian employees by Europeans in the higher grades and Africans in the lower"—and there the Africans will remain! Indians are to be ejected by pure jealousy of merit. That is the rock-bottom fact and all the talk about the solicitude for the "native" is sheer perjury in the light of the evidence they eagerly wanted to collect and failed. We ask Britishers to realise the wrong and iniquity of Imperial penetration of this kind after the revelations of the war when we all were awe-struck at the violence and perfidy of German Colonials. Is it fair? The Empire is indeed faced with a dilemma, which cannot be evaded; and in this challenge thrown by the Commission, India must know what protection she has in the Imperial Commonwealth.

PROFITS OF DRINK.

Government seem to be very well pleased with the results of their Excise administration as is evinced by the Resolution which they published recently. Their self-complacent tone does not give any promise of striking or objective improvements in the Excise administration. Figures for the last ten years are adduced and the results are brandished in the face of the public, as justifying the policy of Government. There has been a decline of 2.2 per cent. in the consumption of liquor whereas there has been an increase of 40 per cent. in the revenue during the decade. Government observe that the objects which they set before themselves of securing a maximum revenue while at the same time restricting consumption by high rates of taxation, have been successfully achieved. None but the Secretariat reviewer can see anything in it of which Government may be proud. The decline of 2 per cent. in five years is not a very satisfactory record, and India which hopes to become one day a 'dry' country as it was before can scarcely congratulate the authorities concerned upon the results. The fact is, slow rise in taxation does not materially influence the consumption of liquor. But unfortunately Government are wedded to this policy and they forget that only a sudden and very heavy rise in taxation will reduce the consumption. With all their anxiety for reduction of sales, the Excise authorities have their eyes fixed on the yield and they are not willing to take any steps, drastic and effective, to reduce the consumption of liquor. The open auction system, coupled with the abolition of maximum selling price, has had ruinous and harmful effects and we trust Government are now at least convinced of their blunder in introducing it. It no doubt brought 50 lakhs more to the coffers of the State but Government may rest assured that the burden fell ultimately on the ignorant and poor consumer. It has also encouraged malpractices to no small extent. The auction system has in a way encouraged gambling without restraint. Government themselves confess that the bids were extravagant in some cases and that there were cases of default and that the shops have had to be resold.

All this was anticipated and predicted and for these and other reasons the auction sysem and even now they do not propose to give it up. They proudly think that the unfavourable character of the season was an additional reason for the default of the shopkeepers and that as licensees gain greater experience of the new arrangement the defects of the auction system will disappear. That people drink more, if there is a prosperous season and that they may drink less if there is a bad season and that the consumption of liquor is regulated by the condition of crops are delusious to which Government have unfortunately succumbed. Do they imagine that the drinking habit can be indulged in or given up, according as the crops are good or bad? Once people get into the drinking habit, it is their food supply that is affected by a bad reason but the consumption of liquor goes on as merrily as ever. That is why Government are urged to follow a policy of total prohibition without engaging thousands in little things like reduction of hours of sale, sale of weaker liquors, encouragement of sale of toddy and enhancement of taxation by slow degrees. By these means the intensity of the evil may be a little reduced but its corrosive influence on the nation will continue to be in full strength all the same. Let there be no "step by step" method in putting down the evil and Government will have the full support of the nation in whatever abolitionist measures they may undertake. At any rate Government should no longer continue the auction system in the idle hope that as time passes on it may improve. Its vices are inherent in it and they will disappear only with its total abandonment. The reduction of 10 shops in the year is not at all very hopeful. But what other result can be expected when local option is absolutely non-existent and when the so-called advisory committees meet but rarely and when their recommendations are more often than not silently ignored? The main problem has not been grappled with and it will not be solved if Government who do not rise superior to the lure of the Excise revenue, to do so. Are we to maintain the evil and minimise its consequences? Or are we to root it out? As excise is to be transferred, the real struggle will begin with the new Councils and the new administration. We have no doubt as to the policy that will come to be adopted ultimately by the Ministers. Money no doubt will be badly needed for many urgent and long awaiting schemes. It is also possible that the expanding excise revenue may be expected to satisfy the needs of the spending departments. But the nation will do well to go without the tainted money obtained by poisoning the people, however sore may be the need, and it must insist on the adoption of total prohibition even if it means the disappearance of revenue. On the whole the nation will decidedly be a great gainer and the war experience of many countries proves it.

Notes of the Day.

Strike Must End.

The public have been deeply disappointed that the mill operatives have not yet seen their way to rejoin work. We realise the grievances of workmen, and have over and over again indicated the direction in which their lot was still to be improved. Public sympathy, which has been on the side of the operatives, will continue to remain warm and vigilant in the future; but it is for them to accept the provisional settlement arrived at through the good offices of his Excellency, the Labour Settlement Committee and other bodies working in their behalf. We should be particularly grieved if through indecision, workmen should hold back in spite of their appreciation of the settlement. They would carry the whole-hearted sympathy of the public, if they promptly rejoined work, and then concerted in all constitutional ways, to bring about an articulate opinion of their own. In that task, we need not assure them, they will have the fullest support and guidance of those who have espoused their cause. There are, we fear, a few leaders, who, whether through short-sightedness or an unhealthy feeling of competition in the sphere of leadership, are inclined to advise workers stubbornly to stand for all their claims and fight to a finish. The nerves of people have been exceedingly strained in the experience of the last twenty-six days, and leaders have now a grave responsibility in influencing the decision of workmen. We hope they will do rightly by the people. We should strongly advise workmen to rejoin [illegible] s first, recognising the power they possess and the g[illegible]dwill and support of the public they enjoy, to make up the inadequacies of the present temporary settlement.

The Practical Issue.

The settlement, as we emphasised on Saturday, is only a tentative compromise operative only as a means of ending the strike, and the end of the strike is only a prelude to a subsequent equitable settlement of all the demands of the workers which, we repeat, are both modest and just. That they cannot all be satisfied fully is the fault neither of the strikers nor of their friends—in which we include some of the mill-owners themselves. This, we confess, is a great misfortune. But the obduracy of the bulk of the mill-owners has got to be contended with. There will be time enough for the strikers after they resume work to reformulate their demands with the assistance and guidance of the Settlement Committee and we have not the least doubt that in an atmosphere of calmness and friendliness which will be induced by the ending of the strike, an adequate satisfaction of the demands will immediately be arrived at. The practical issue now is the creation of such an atmosphere. And the mill-owners having taken a step—a halting and inadequate step we admit—in that direction the strikers owe it to themselves as well as to the community in general not to lag behind their illiberal masters in generosity of spirit.

Elaborate Proceedings.

The meetings of the Telegraph Association in different parts of India seem to have startled the Director-General into consideration of their claims, but without taking the matter for prompt departmental orders, he has erected a committee between the employees and himself. For a demand so simple as was made by the employees, the procedure adopted by Government is slow, needless and expensive. The Committee, which is to be appointed, will enquire into the "conditions" of the service besides the salary. The problem of "conditions" should have been made over to the Committee, but at least provisional arrangements on the question of salary should be made without delay. The Telegraph Department makes a large annual profit, but the pressure of work, as also the cost of living, is high in the principal cities, but nowhere so serious as in Bombay. The Bombay staff asked for a provision similar to that granted to the men in Burma. We are glad that the Committee is going to be representative of all sections of employees, but the time required for the proceeding, will tax the patience of all sections of the staff who think they have been a long-suffering lot. The Bombay men deserve immediate relief like their brethren in Burma who got it without the critical investigation of committees. The Director-General can easily judge of the treatment accorded to the men in Bombay if he casually compares it with the scale specially allowed to workers by a private agency like the Eastern Telegraphs.

Mr. Asquith on the Situation.

It is hoped that Mr. Asquith does not mean to treat Labour as a rival seriously, as his words would imply. It would be a capital mistake and if the policy is persisted in, Liberals would exist only as a curiosity in Parliament. All things point to a "Lib-Lab" union but Mr. Asquith gave no definite lead in the matter. His indictment of the British policy towards Russia though heavy was exact. The Peace Conference was engaged in rearranging the world on fancy lines, but no one seems to have thought seriously of the possibilities of Russian peace. It was for Russia to decide itself the form of Government it wished to have. Only now have the British Government emerged out of the muddle and they are on the right track. As for Ireland, Mr. Asquith suggested that the principles of the League of Nations should be applied to that unhappy country. But apparently Allied statesmen seem to think that the principle of nationality, self-determination and such other things are meant only as disintegrating forces for enemy territories and that they have no application so far as their own "domestic" problems are concerned. But with the conversion of Lord French, the latest exponent of the policy of "thorough" in Ireland, Britain has no further excuse for persisting in its condemned Irish policy. The horses of Coalition are drawing in opposite directions and the result is the Anti-dumping Bill. Mr. Asquith was justified in claiming for Liberalism high achievements in the past but it is certain that it can no longer trade only on the old reputation. It must adjust itself to the changed conditions of the world and it can hope to succeed only by uniting its forces with those of Labour.

Official and Personal.

Her Excellency Lady Lloyd left for Poona on Sunday evening.

Sir F. G. Sly arrived at Nagpur on Sunday morning from Delhi and assumed charge of the Chief Commissionership on Monday.

Sir Benjamin Robertson, accompanied by Lady Robertson, left Nagpur on Monday morning by a special train.

M. CLEMENCEAU.

GLOWING TRIBUTE BY ALLIED DELEGATES.

MEMORIAL BY PEACE CONFERENCE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 21.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. Jan. 26.

PARIS:—M. Clemenceau has decided to withdraw from the Peace Conference.

At a meeting of the Supreme Council eloquent tributes to M. Clemenceau were paid by Mr. Lloyd George the American Ambassador Signor Nitti Count Matsui and M. Millerand and a resolution was passed placing on record the gratitude of the Peace Conference for his inestimable services to the cause of peace and incomparable labours for the glory of France and the revived prosperity of the world.

LATER.

The Havas Agency says:—

M. Clemenceau has refused to reconsider his resignation from the Peace Conference. At last night's session Sigr Nitti, Mr. Lloyd George, Count Matsui and Mr. Wallace took the opportunity of eulogising the work done by M. Clemenceau on behalf of international peace. A memorial was presented and entered in records of the Peace Conference in the following words:—

"Mindful of the inestimable services which M. Clemenceau as President for more than a year of the Supreme Council of the Peace Conference has rendered to the cause of peace and grateful for the dignity and impartiality and sagacity with which he has conducted our proceedings, we his colleagues desire to convey to M. Clemenceau an expression of our unalterable esteem and our hope that in a tranquil retirement he may live to see the fruits of his incomparable labours for the glory of France and the revived prosperity of the world."

The American Envoy expressed to M. Clemenceau his admiration and regret that he was leaving the Conference.

Mr. Lloyd George said:—It will be the honour of my life to have taken part in this Conference over which so eminent a statesman as M. Clemenceau has presided in so remarkable a manner. He knows the deep feelings of esteem and admiration that are shared by the whole of my country and I feel more regret than I can express at the thought that he will no longer be with us in the future.

Sigr. Nitti said they would always remember M. Clemenceau for what he had done for the cause of humanity and for the Entente and would always hold him in most cordial remembrance.

Count Matsui speaking on behalf of Marquis Saionjii, the Chief of the Japanese Delegation endorsed the cordial sentiments expressed by the other speakers.

Thanking his colleagues M. Clemenceau said:—

We have all endeavoured here to continue the work of our great soldiers. We place above everything else the needs of the Entente. If Great Britain, the United States France, Italy and Japan remain united, they will form the guarantee of peace far beyond anything that can be placed on paper. If they should some day drift apart I dare not predict misfortunes that might result.

STATE SUBSCRIPTION FOR ESTATE REFUSED.

In the Paris press it has been suggested that a State subscription should be started to purchase for M. Clemenceau and his family in perpetuity an estate in his native country of La Vendee in recognition of the great part he played during the war. M. Clemenceau has signified, however, that h would not be willing to accept any such gift and has requested his friends to use their efforts to prevent any such plan from being set on foot.

SUPREME COUNCIL MEETING.

AMBASSADORS' CONFERENCE BEGINS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS)
LONDON, Jan. 21.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Jan. 26.

PARIS, Jan. 21.—The Supreme Council met this morning and was presided over at first by M. Clemenceau and later by M. Millerand. Lord Curzon, Signor di Martino, Count Matsui and Mr. Wallace were present representing Britain, Italy, Japan and the United States respectively. The Council decided that a Conference of the Ambassadors shall begin on the 26th instant to deal with carrying out of the Treaty of Versailles and the current affairs. The big questions of policy will be left to the Conferences of the Heads of Governments.

SUPREME COUNCIL SESSION ENDS.

NO SETTLEMENT REACHED RE ADRIATIC.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 21.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Jan. 26.

PARIS:—The Supreme Council broke up on the 20th inst. without reaching a settlement regarding the Adriatic. Signor Nitti left for Rome in the evening and Mr. Lloyd George leaves on the 21st.

The Jugoslav reply on the adriatic proposal was not considered satisfactory and they have been informed that they must accept the Council's proposals or abide by the part of London.

SECOND PEACE CONFERENCE.

TEMPORARILY SUSPENDED.

AWAITS SOLUTION OF TURKISH QUESTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 21.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Jan. 26.

With the return of Mr. Lloyd George and his colleagues, the Second Peace Conference is temporarily suspended. It will probably be resumed in London. There have been preliminary conversations on the subject of peace with Turkey, but the solution of the question awaits the next Conference.

SUSPENDED PEACE NEGOTIATIONS WITH TURKEY.

LEFT TO COUNCIL OF ALLIED AMBASSADORS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 21.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Jan. 26.

PARIS:—Probably the suspended negotiations with regard to peace with Turkey will be henceforth carried on by the Council of the Allied Ambassadors.

JUGO SLAV RENOUNCES SOVEREIGNTY OF FIUME.

TIME ALLOWED TO ACCEPT PROPOSALS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 21.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. Jan. 26.

PARIS:—The Jugoslav reply on the Adriatic question renounces the sovereignty of Fiume, accepts the internationalisation of the town under the League of Nations agrees to Zara becoming independent under the League, consents to the Italians annexing the islands of Lussin and Pelagrosa, recognises the right of the Italians, resident in Dalmatia, to retain their nationality and accepts the demilitarisation of the isles of the Adriatic provided that Lissa is retained by Jugoslavia but refuses to consent to change of the frontier as outlined by President Wilson and desires that the independence of Albania should be respected but if absolutely necessary, would agree to the Entente's proposal on this point The Council gave the delegates till Saturday to accept the proposals.

ACCEPTANCE OF COUNCIL'S PROPOSALS URGED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 21.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Jan. 26.

PARIS.—After the Supreme Council's decision as regards the Jugo-Slav reservations on the Adriatic question, M. Clemenceau and Mr. Lloyd George successively urged the Jugo-Slav peace delegates to accept the Council's proposals, whereupon the Jugo-Slavs agreed again to consult their Government. It is hoped they will reply in four days'. time.

EQUALITY OF VOTING IN LEAGUE OF NATIONS

RUPTURE OVER THE DISPUTE AVERTED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 21.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Jan. 26.

WASHINGTON.—A rupture in the Senate leaders' Conference on the Peace Treaty has been temporarily averted by passing over the dispute on Senator Lodge's reservations with regard to equality of voting in the League of Nations, but an ultimate agreement is doubtful.

ROYAL AIR FORCE MEMORIAL FUND.

PRINCE OF WALES' APPEAL FOR SUBSCRIPTIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 21.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Jan. 26.

Prince Albert is appealing for subscriptions to the Royal Air Force Memorial Fund. He says it is estimated that four hundred thousand sterling will be required. The objects of the Fund are to erect a monument to all the air services, including those of the Dominions, establishment of places for residential education of the children of the airmen, provision of nurseries at approved schools and assistance of the disabled and infirm officers and men and their dependents.

THE ROME-TOKIO FLIGHT.

ARRIVES AT SALONIKA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 21.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Jan. 26.

ROME:—A Salonika telegram says that a Caproni tripiane piloted by Lieutenants Carroni and Abba which is flying to Tokio arrived at Salonika on the 19th instant.

LONDONDARRY MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

NATIONALISTS IN MAJORITY.

PROJECTED PROCESSIONS PROHIBITED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 21.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Jan. 26.

As the result of Londonderry municipal elections the Nationalists the Sinn Feiners and the Labourites number twenty-one and the Unionists nineteen. This is the first time that the Nationalists have been in majority in the city's history.

The projected processions yesterday evening were prohibited and the troops occupied the streets.

ATTITUDE TOWARDS BOLSHEVISM.

ALLIES' TO DEFEND THE BALTIC.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 21.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Jan. 26.

Many domestic questions are awaiting Mr. Lloyd George, including the Government's programme for the session opening on February 10th.

The "Daily News" Paris correspondent says that the new policy in regard to Russia has not yet been settled. M. Millerand's Cabinet may re-open the whole question of the Allies' attitude towards Bolshevism. Apparently a policy is emerging whereby the Allies recognise and defend the Baltic and the Caucasian border States against the Bolsheviks.

RETREAT ON HALF OF DENIKIN'S FRONT CONTIUES.

DONS ARMY WITHDRAW BEHIND THE VAL

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 24.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Jan. 26.

The British Military Mission in Russia in a report dated the 22nd instant says that the retreat on the eastern half of General Denikin's front is continuing and the Don army has withdrawn behind the Val river. Strong Red forces crossed the Don on the 21st but were thrown back leaving a thousand prisoners.

The attempt to cross at Rostov was also repulsed.

RAILWAY STRIKE IN ROME.

SERVICES IN VARIOUS DISTRICTS AFFECTED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 21.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Jan. 26.

ROME.—A railway strike has begun and the services are more or less affected in various districts owing to the absence of the locomotive staff, but are generally carrying on with some disorganisation. The troops occupy the central station in Rome.

The postal strike is fizzling out

DELEGATION OF CO-OPERATORS.

PERMITTED TO PROCEED FROM MOSCOW TO PARIS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 21
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Jan. 26.

The Supreme Council has given permission to the delegation of co-operators to proceed to Moscow from Paris.

The Allied decision to raise the blockade of Russia is received with much doubt in Scandinavia, the Baltic States and non-Bolshevik Russia and it is pointed out that it is impossible to carry on trade without the approval of the Soviet.

INFLUENZA EPIDEMIC IN ARMY CAMP.

FRESH CAUSES IN CHICAGO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 21.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Jan. 26.

Influenza epidemic has broken out in several army camps, particularly in the Middle West. Fresh cases notified in Chicago yesterday numbered 2,514 and hospitals are crowded.

DEATH OF A WELL-KNOWN PAINTER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 21.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Jan. 26.

The death of the painter, Alfred Parsons, is announced.

CABLE ITEMS.

LONDON, Jan. 20.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Jan. 26.

The Privy Council decided to allow other documents than the telegrams to be included in the printed record in the appeal.

RISING WAVE OF CRIMES.

A SERIES OF MYSTERIOUS MURDERS.

OUTRAGES IN IRELAND CONTINUE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 21.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., Jan. 26.

Anxiety is being expressed in the Editorials and from the pulpits at the rising wave of crimes of violence. Since an elderly nurse was found murdered in the Victoria-Eastbourne express a week ago, her murderer being still not arrested, the following crimes have been reported.

The body of a woman licensee of a Chelsea public house was found in a cellar covered with burning sacking and sawdust. Apparently she had been felled with a bottle at night and the murderer, who escaped, set fire to the house hoping to obliterate the crime.

An aged recluse, living alone at Bolton was found lying with his head battered in. He said that the burglar had demanded the keys of his safe and had hit him when he refused to give them. He died in the infirmary.

At the inquest at Westminster on a young actor, who committed suicide by taking poison in the West End, leaving a roomful of letters compromising a number of Society women, who had financed him, the Coroner declined to read the letters.

Robberies at Post Offices continue, the most recent being at Bermondsey where a safe containing £900 was carried off in a motor-van.

The Post Office in Liverpool was held up yesterday evening by three masked men with revolvers and one hundred and fifty sterling was stolen.

Seven London constables, found gambling in a cellar, when supposed to be on duty have been dismissed from the force.

Outrages in Ireland are increasing and riots and attacks on police barracks are reported daily. The procession of the Dublin strikers, protesting against the motor permit system came into collision with the police and the military and the latter charged with bayonets fixed scattering the procession.

Reports have been in circulation of a disturbances among the Irish Guards at Caterham. With reference to these it is officially stated that a breach of discipline occurred among the recruits when the party demanded the release of an arrested comrade. Prompt action on the part of the sergeant in charge of the guard prevented a serious trouble and the men returned to their quarters. The ringleaders have been arrested and also certain non-commissioned officers who failed in their duty.

Outrages in Ireland continue. Following on the fierce encounter in County Clare in which one of the attackers was killed there comes the news of an attack on the police barracks at Holy Cross (Tipperary) lasting a couple of hours in which bombs and hand-grenades were used. The barracks were isolated, roads were blocked with felled trees and the telegraphs were cut. The police garrison of nine returned a vigorous reply to the fire of the attackers. The latter subsequently dashed up to the barracks, carrying ladders, pick-axes and crowbars and placed a couple of bombs, the explosion of which was heard at a distance of four miles. The attack ceased owing to the lack of ammunition. During the affair, the attackers took into custody a number of people travelling in the district. There were no casualties.

It is believed in retaliation for the shooting of a policeman, the police and the soldiers last night attacked a number of houses in Thurles, fired at the doors and windows and threw in hand-grenades.

The house of Mr. Culhane, President of the Sinn Fein Club, especially suffered. The windows were smashed and the furniture damaged by bullets and hand-grenades. Subsequently the police burst in the door and searched the house, but Mr. Culhane had fled.

PATTERSON BEATS KINGSCOTE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 21.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Jan. 26.

SYDNEY:—In the Davis Cup Patterson beat Kingscote 6/1, 6/4, 8/6.

NEXT CONGRESS.

PROVISIONAL WORKING COMMITTEE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
NAGPUR, Jan. 26.

The C. P. Congress Committee has appointed a Provisional Working Committee to collect funds and make necessary arrangements for the next annual sessions of the Congress to be held at Nagpur, pending the formation of a Reception Committee in April next.

STRIKE STILL CONTINUES.

INSISTENCE ON ALL-ROUND 75 PER CENT. INCREASE.

DISTURBANCE AT FERGUSON ROAD.

PORT TRUST MEN STILL OUT.

About half a dozen mills started work yesterday morning with half or three-quarters of their usual number of men, but the rest remained closed, the operatives turning up at the gates of their respective mills but refusing to go in. The mills, which started work in the morning, were the Meyer Sassoon, Edward Sassoon, Sir Shapurji, Apollo, Dawn and Prospect, all situated in the Parel district, but they had worked only for a short time when operatives of other mills, who were still on strike, approached them, and threw stones at the mills with a view to bringing the men out, and in order to avoid further trouble these mills also closed down. At Tardeo, about five hundred men went in to work at the Manekji Petit Mill, but a larger crowd stopped outside refusing to go in, and a little later the men, who had gone in, were sent out again for fear of trouble from the strikers outside. By about 12 noon there was not a single mill working in the city.

DISTURBANCE AT FERGUSON ROAD.

A disturbance of a somewhat serious character occured at Ferguson Road, yesterday. It would appear that about a thousand operatives assembled near the Century Mill at Worli and from there proceeded towards Parel where a few mills had restarted working. The Police, on receiving information, met the crowd on the road and dispersed them. A part of the crowd thereupon proceeded towards their objective by a different route and started throwing stones into the compound of the Meyer Sassoon Mill situated there. The military picket thereupon took up positions, and two or three of them sustained slight injuries by the stone-throwing. The strikers continued to throw stones, which caused injuries to several persons in the compound, and next attacked the police and military guard posted at the gate. For fear of being overpowered one of the guard then fired at the crowd, and one of the workers in the mill was injured. The crowd thereupon dispersed. The injured man was then removed to hospital.

PORT TRUST MEN HOLD OUT.

The strike of the men working in the Port Trust workshops continued yesterday. The strikers' representatives saw the Mechanical Superintendent, who informed them that the chairman could do nothing in the matter until they first returned to work. The strikers are said to have thereupon resolved to hold out until their demands are granted.

OTHER STRIKES.

The strike of the employees of the R. I. M. Dockyard, the B. I S. N. Dockyard, and of Messrs. Alcock Ashdown and Company's workshop at Mazagon continued yesterday. The cranemen in the employ of the Port Trust are also holding out. Of the four oil works at Sewri, three are working, while the men of the Burmah Oil Company are out. The men of the Municipal Drainage Department were answering the roll call in the morning when they got frightened at seeing a crowd of mill srikers approaching, and dispersed in all directions. Some of the drainage men, however, returned to work subsequently.

SETTLEMENT COMMITTEE.

The Labour Settlement Committee again met yesterday, Mr. K. R. Koregaonker, presiding; but adjourned without transacting any business, owing to the absence of its President, Sir Narayan Chandavarkar who could not attend on account of the serious illness of Lady Chandavarkar.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

Yesterday morning at about 8 a.m. about 10,000 workers collected near the Century Mills and held a meeting one of the workers said a few words in Maharathi and the meeting passed a resolution that the workers should not resume work, until one of their chief demands, viz., an al-round 40 per cent. increment (that is, 40 per cent. permanent increment in wages plus the 35 per cent. usual allowance they are getting at present) was granted to all workers without distinction. The meeting did not last even for half an hour. After the meeting was over, the workers left the place towards the direction of Parel (Poi-Bowdi) and turned towards the direction of Lower Parel.

BOY STRUCK WITH BULLET.

At Lower Parel the Edward Sassoon and the Meyer Sassoon Mills were working. Near the Edward Sassoon Mills the men at about 10 a.m., collected and started stoning; but the work was not stopped. Then they rushed into the compound, throwing stones. In the meanwhile the Military at the gate, about four in number, went towards this crowd to disperse them, but they were also stoned, one of the stones injuring one Indian soldier. From the other side of a water-tank inside the compound some soldiers tried to go to their assistance. One of them fired in the water, to threaten the men; but the bullet struck a boy, worker of the Edward Sassoon Mill who was near the tank. The bullet went through his thigh. Afterwards the men were dispersed by the assistance of some more military and police who were called for from Ferguson Road. The boy was removed in an ambulance car to the hospital. At about 11-10 a.m. the work was completely stopped, and the men from these two Mills were sent home under military guard. Enquiries show that no Magistrate was present, where the firing took place.

TRAMWAY WORKSHOPS.

A deputation of some hundreds of men from the Company's Kingsway Workshops waited on the Company's Managing Director to-day for the purpose of placing before him petitions for an increase in their pay and for other concessions.

The Managing Director addressed the men and told them that as he had been more than thirty years in the service of the Company and its predecessor he was old enough to regard not only them but all the employees of the Company as in a sense his children and he was always glad when they came to him personally if they had anything to complain about. He stated that he wished to treat all the employees of the Company alike and that as an increase of Rs. 5 per month to their pay had already been granted to the Conductors and Drivers the same increase would be given to the Workshops' men whose pay was less than Rs. 45 per month and to all other employees of the Company drawing less than that pay.

At the request of the men the Managing Director issued and signed the following notice to them:—

NOTICE TO KINGSWAY WORKSHOPS' MEN.

The Managing Director in reply to the deputation of the Workshops men who came to see him to-day confirms what he then said to them, namely:—

(1) That all workmen employed in the Company's Workshops who are drawing less pay than Rs. 45 per month will receive an addition to their pay from the 1st January 1920 at the rate of Rs. 5 per month which with the 25 per cent. famine allowance makes a net increase at the rate of Rs. 6-4-0 per month. This increase has been given to the Conductors and Drivers and will be given to all Company's employees whose wages are less than Rs. 45 per month.

(2) That the Workshops men as well as all other employees of the Company shall in future be allowed to contribute to the Company's Provident Fund at the rate of 1 1/3 anna of each Rupee of their pay.

(3) That better arrangements shall be made at the Workshops regarding the issue of service tickets.

(4) That no deduction shall be made from their pay for to-day in consequence of their coming en deputation to see the Managing Director but that any men who do not return to work to-morrow will receive no pay for the period they are absent.

(Sd.) F. C. RIMINGTO,
Managing Director.

THE STRIKE.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Nearly three weeks have passed since the present Labour crisis began, and yet we are no nearer an equitable solution. The millowners, if anything, have only grown more obdurate in their untenable and unwarranted stand for an unconditional resumption of work. The labourers are equally determined not to be left to the tender mercies of their employers.

The public at least can understand such a resolve on the part of the operatives, is, at the worst, only natural and distinctly by considerations of their own safety; that all along the attitude of the millowners has been that of ungraceful niggardliness, out of which the workmen had to wring out whatever petty concessions they now have, is matter of common knowledge; that their fears are well-founded, and that their chances of favourable consideration, should they accede to the demand for an unconditional resumption of work, are very meagre, can no longer be doubted, when the whole public share in these fears.

The very fact that these employers can

(Continued on page 8.)

EMPIRE'S COTTON INDUSTRY.

LORD MILNER'S INTEREST IN ITS DEVELOPMENT.

COL. AMERY'S STATEMENT.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, Jan. 23.
Recd. 2 p.m., Jan. 26.

In the course of a statement on the report of the Empire Cotton-Growing Committee, Col. Amery pointed out that Lord Milner was keeping himself closely informed on the development of cotton-growing and had recently appointed the Colonial Development Committee for the purpose of studying the problem. Many of the Cotton-Growing Committee's recommendations were already being carried out. The Committee appointed by Lord Milner to inquire into the position of the Agricultural Departments in the various colonies had also made considerable progress. Amongst the members of this Committee was Sir Henry Birbhenough, who was the Chairman of the Cotton-Growing Committee. The reports hitherto showed that every Governor of the area, concerned with cotton, was eager to extend the crop. Uganda, particularly present year's crop, showed very marked advance.

Dealing with the Report's emphasis on the necessity for trained men, Col. Amery said that the Colonial Office Committee had examined the question most carefully and come to the conclusion that no permanent relief could be found until the students, who had enrolled after the war, had completed their courses.

COLLEGE OF TROPICAL AGRICULTURE.

Consideration was further being given to the establishment of a College of Tropical Agriculture in the West Indies, the results of which would be most useful to the whole Empire. Development was generally limited by lack of transport facilities and this was one of the questions on which the Colonial Development Committee was concentrating its attention. Important experiments were proceeding in connection with this matter in Uganda with the loco-tractor system.

It is noteworthy that the Cotton-Growing Committee's Report, while dealing mainly with the established cotton areas, alludes to the possibility of development of Queensland, but says that the evidence is insufficient to show whether the recent revival of the industry will outlast the present period of high prices.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

ACTION OF INDIAN COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS URGED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Jan. 21.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Jan. 26.

The report of the Empire Cotton Growing Committee is now published. The summary published in the "Weekly Dispatch" on the 18th instant, is substantially correct.

With regard to India the report urges early action on the recommendations of the Indian Cotton Committee, which it considers well-calculated to improve cotton-growing in India. It urges that the experiments with cotton-growing in Mesopotamia should be continued and extended in order to determine whether cotton can be economically produced on a commercial basis. The Committee proposes a levy of six pence a bale on all imports of raw cotton into Britain producing a hundred thousand sterling yearly in order to finance cotton-growing.

R.I.M. DOCK STRIKE.

A CONTRADICTION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—There is no truth in the statement that the R. I. M. workmen have started a fund to engage a barrister. I am not acting for them in my professional capacity, but merely as a friend of Labour without any remuneration whatever.

It is also not correct that the P. and O. men expected me to see the Superintendent and communicate the reply to the workmen at to-day's meeting. I advised them to resume work on the terms offerred by the Superintendent. The majority were at inclined to follow my advice, but I e the minority whose wages exceed -8 a day, were disinclined and they able to persuade the men to stand out. Parsi addressed them in vigorous . I imagine the strikers did not that the Parsi was not a man whose ions are taken seriously anywhere.

The strike has spread everywhere in the Docks, because the employers give the expression that they are supporting one another. The R. I. M. men complain that P. and O. work was transferred to them. They say this was intended to break the back of strikers. During war the R. I. M. gave contracts to other engineering firms depriving the men of overtime. I think it would be worth-while for Government to inquire why such contracts were given and what is the additional cost to them caused by the contract rates.—Yours, etc.,

JOSEPH BAPTISTA.

Mazagon, Jan. 22.

STRIKE STILL CONTINUES.

(Continued from page 7.)

look on with equanimity and unconcern at the sufferings and privations of nearly three lakhs of struggling humanity would have totally forfeited what little moral support they might have had from the country. The plea of want of sufficient profits cannot stand any longer, inasmuch as during these hard years, if there has been any community in our country that has made fabulous fortunes, it is the millowners of Bombay. While their gains have been going up by leaps and bounds, there has been only a ridiculously disproportionate increment in the wages of Labour,—and this at a time when the cost of living has more than doubled!

The philosophy of the millowner is quite plain. He is still in the good old B.C.'s. when it was believed that the masses lived but to toil and to suffer. However indignant the employers may be at the atrocity of the workmen in having refused to submit any longer to a slow process of starvation, and resorted to a strike, any thinking man can realise the supreme justice of the operatives' stand.

It is only right that the citizens of Bombay consider how far they should put up with the troubles and dangers they are exposed to, on account of the uncompromising attitude of the employers. Thousands of unemployed men, however orderly and well-conducted they may be so long as they have something to live on, cannot but become a serious menace to the safety of the city, when their funds get exhausted and they are face to face with grim hunger. Already a few untoward incidents are reported to have happened, and unless prompt action is taken by the authorities to bring the strike to a speedy close, the situation wil become highly disquieting. To expose the whole city, notwithstanding the police pickets and military guards, to more than two lakhs of idle, unprovided, illiterate people, simply because a few gentlemen have chosen not to heed to the just demands of the workmen is, to say the least, highly undesirable.—Yours, etc.,

G.

STRIKES AND THEIR CURES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In view of the serious situation created by the strike of the mill-hands, I pe you will find space to insert the following. A more unsatisfactory method of ending disputes could hardly be thought of than "war" and "strike". Statesmen are trying to make 'war" impossible, but we re concerned with the strike, which causes frightful wastage. thousands being idle and production a standstill.. The capitalist loses by stoppage of work, the labourer, by stoppage of wages, and the public who need the articles produced, feel the scarcity. The capitalist raises prices to make up for the increase in wages and stoppage of work. The striker pays for the increase in price out of his increased wages, but the innocent public has to bear the brunt of the scarcity and increased cost of living. This only betters the striker's section of workers, but, if every section of labour were to follow suit, the situation becomes worse. When we come to think that adjustments are only temporary, the situation becomes unbearable for the public, who suffer thereby. The only solution is arbitration. The only solution is an Economic Department to adjust wages, prices and profits. The Department of Wages should determine the cost of living for the different classes of people, taking into account sickness, old age, etc., and fix the maximum and minimum wage for each trade. The Department of Prices should consider the question of supply and demand and fix the maximum and minimum price of commodities. The Department of Profits should study the question of production and after ascertaining what profits the capitalist makes, fix a maximum and minimum percentage.

All Departments must consider the varying economic conditions and publish statistics by which they arrive at their figures.

This does not prevent labourers forming unions to look after their interests.

A bonus may be given to workers in very prosperous years, otherwise profits must be used to force down prices. After this strike, must be declared illegal.

There is still welfare work to be undertaken by the employers who must avail themselves of the experience of the Ministry of Munitions in London during the war. Good wages and shorter hours bring about efficiency, good health and better citizenship; moreover welfare work is the cure for unrest and Bolshevism. Nationalisation will kill competition and private enterprise. State control is good where the enterprises are closely allied to the Government and the public. Capital, Labour and Government must co-operate and do their respective duties in solving the economic problem and avoiding labour troubles.—Yours, etc.,

J. M.

Mazagon, Jan. 22.

TRAMWAY STRIKE IN MADRAS.

MEN STOP WORK IN A BODY

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Jan. 26.

The Madras Tramway men struck work at noon to-day in a body, and the service of cars had practically come to a stop. For the past month and more there has been discussed by the employees the necessity of another strike, as they saw no prospect of getting their grievances redressed. Since the last strike, it would appear the working men had been told by Mr. A. Powell the local representative of the Company, that he was going to England and would then discuss with the directors their questions. On his return to Madras about a month ago the men are reported to have approached him about these matters, and they were asked to wait for some time more as he had no satisfactory reply to give them. This is the third time the men have struck work in the course of the last two years.

MILL-STRIKE AT SHOLAPUR.

We are given to understand that all the mills at Sholapur have ceased working owing to the operatives going on strike, demanding increase in their wages.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

An Associated Press message dated Agra, January, 26th says:

One or two other dacoities are also reported but armed guards are now patroling the civil lines and cantonments.

* * * *

The All-India Medical Conference of doctors up to the grade of assistant surgeons was held in the Medical College Hospital on Saturday and Sunday.

* * * *

At the centenary celebration of Bengalee newspapers in Bengal held on Saturday the lecturer announced that 342 newspapers including the defunct have been started upto date in Bengal.

* * * *

The Head Master, Victoria High School, Agra, was the victim of another dacoity. In this case the dacoits got away. The mounted police gave chase but tracks of the gang were not picked up.

* * * *

On account of a collision between two goods trains at Bandel junction in the early hours of Sunday morning, single line working was introduced from Trisbighe and as a result the special train of his Excellency Lord Ronaldshay, which should have reached Howrah from Lucknow at 7-45 a.m., arrived only at 8-15 a.m. The Hon. Mr. Beatson Bell, Chief Commissioner of Assam was also travelling with his lordship. Much damage to rolling stock and engine is reported.

THE EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION

A FEW QUESTIONS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Re: an article by a Mr. George Morgan, President, of the European Association, on page 9 of your to-day's issue, I request enlightenment on the following points:—

(1) What is the European Association?
(2) Are they a political, a social or a commercial body?
(3) Is this Association a long standing one?
(4) What are their achievements since their existence?
(5) Do leading Associations recognise this one?
(6) What are this President's powers and influence on the Government of India?
(7) Who and what is Mr. George Morgan?
(8) (Last but not the least) What does this President mean by saying, "That the Council of European Association will not be found wanting when the time for action arrives?"

With apologies for my ignorance, by

BABOO.

Jan. 17.

FIRST KARACHI-BOMBAY AIR MAIL.

CAPT. CARROL'S AEROPLANE.

Photo by Fred. Mitchell.

Going to meet the Karachi Mail.

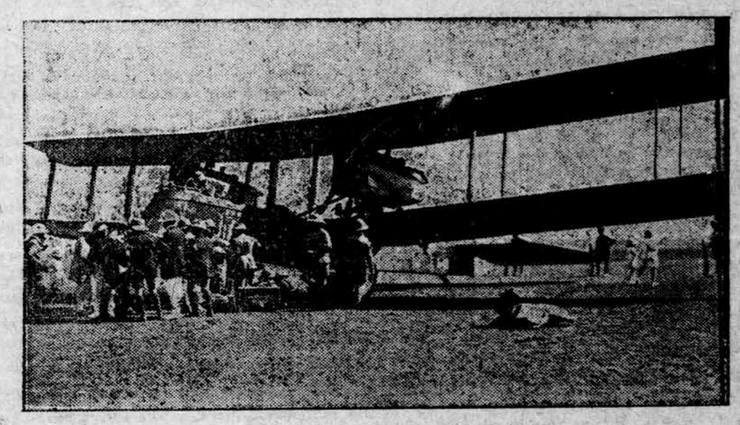


Photo by Fred. Mitchell.

Taking out Mails from Aeroplane.

Photo by Fred. Mitchell.

The two Aeroplanes and Spectators.

RAILWAY SERVANTS & PASSENGERS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Excuse me for intruding upon the courtesy of your columns to the already overflooded rise of complaints one more instance of impertinence on the part of a responsible Railway Servant with a hope that the Railway authorities, after due enquiries, will give the denial its due.

2. On the 18th instant, on my way from Surat to Ahmedabad, by the fast passenger train, finding all the lamps, except one in a corner, in my carriage, not lighted as usual at the Anand Station, and consequently finding all passengers including ladies and children about 100 in number, with no safety, either of their goods or person, I with some others at the suggestion of the guard on train, went to the Stationmaster, Nadiad, on the train reaching there; and placed the matter before him for necessary action. The badasaheb (S. M.) who was busy gossiping with his friends and consequently unwilling to leave the comfortable arm-chair he had occupied, disposed of the matter very shrewdly answering—most authoritatively and violently that the matter under question formed no part of his duty at all and added—but too rudely—that we might transfer ourselves to the carriage where there was light—without thinking in the least of the inconvenience and trouble we, 100 people will be put to by going to the already overcrowded compartments with all our bag and baggages in a limited time at our disposal. We had no other resource but to reapproach the guard who though busy receiving parcels made it convenient to go with us and get the lights with the help of the Dy S. M. I therefore once more before I conclude most earnestly appeal the Railway authorities to instruct such members of their staff to be more polite in future to passengers at whose expense they fatten themselves and so also to recognise and reward the services of such good guards who know their duties well.—Yours, etc.,

"ISHWARLAL NARANDAS."

Surat, Jan. 22.

Sir Havelock Charles, Surgeon to his Majesty the King, who is in Calcutta, was to have been entertained on Monday evening by the delegates to the All-India Medical Conference at Calcutta.

A serious dacoity has taken place near Firozabad, where an armed gang of dacoits from Gwalior was intercepted by the Pinahat police (Agra district) and a sharp encounter ensued in which one dacoit was shot dead and two captured alive. Property worth Rs. 3,000 was recovered.

CABLE DELAYS.

NEED FOR REMEDIAL MEASURES.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 25.

At a conference of the Indian and Ceylon Chambers of Commerce recently held in Calcutta the following resolutions with regard to the foreign cables were unanimously adopted:—

"That in the opinion of this Conference serious injury is being sustained by the import and export trade of India as a result of prolonged delays that are now customary in the transmission of foreign telegrams in particular those to and from the United Kingdom."

"That this Conference desires to ask for the co-operation of the Government itself to such matters only as cannot be dealt with by post, and further, that the Government of India be moved to impress upon His Majesty's Government the imperative need for prompt remedical measures."

"That the charges for Foreign Telegrams particularly those from India to the United Kingdom and Australia are now unreasonably heavy, in view of the position of the sterling exchange and that this Conference urges the Government of India to take immediately such action as may be calculated to brinb about a reduction."

After the Conference was over an informal meeting was held which was attended by the Hon. Sir George Barnes, Member in charge of the Department of Commerce and Industry when questions regarding the cable delays and reduction of charges were considered. The Hon. Member pointed out that the real cause of delays was the fact that during war the Indo-European Telegraph Co.'s route to India which traversed, Germany and Russia was cut off and the Eastern Telegraph Co.'s cables had become the sole route. The latter company had had many difficulties to contend with. Their cables had frequently been interrupted during the war off the Iberian coast and this was believed to be due to the action of the enemy submarines. They had also not been in a position to lay new cables. They are however quite alive to the fact that additional cable accommodation was necessary and a letter has been recently received from them applying for permission to lay new cables, one between Aden and Bombay and also a cable from Madras to Singapore, either direct or touching Penang. In regard to the allegation that Government is using the cables to an unnecessarily great extent, it was pointed out to the representatives that even when the European war was at its height the number of foreign State telegrams did not exceed about 10 per cent. of the total. The delegates were told that a question of charges had been referred to the Government that at the exchange rate of 2s equal to Re. 1, charged on a telegram to Europe would be about 14 annas, but India would lose in annas on what it collected as its share and was losing at present on the shares paid to it by cable companies on telegrams coming into and crossing India. The Hon. Member promised to consider the question of fixing charges on the basis of 2s being equal to Re. 1, but it was a question in which the Finance Department was also concerned. The delegates expressed the opinion that they would be quite content if the rates on foreign telegrams were fixed on the basis of exchange just mentioned.

HON. MR. YAKUB HASSAN.

WELCOME BY MADRAS.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Jan. 25.

The Hon. Mr. Yakub Hassan, who went to England on deputation on behalf of the Muslim League, returned to Madras, this morning. There was a large gathering at the station to receive him including many Hindu gentlemen. On alighting from the train, he was garlanded profusely. He was then taken in procession the carriage being drawn by the crowd after it had been unhorsed, amidst shouts of "Hindu Modem Ki Jai," "Khalifate Ki Jai" etc. The procession reached the triplicane Mosque, where speeches were delivered eulogising the services rendered by Mr. Yakub Hassan to which he replied. He then drove to his residence at Guindy, where he was entertained by the Young Men's Mahomedan Association.

(Continued from Column 6).

trict, a speck in the midst of small autocracies of Kathiawar shows some new developments. Mr. Indulal Yajnik, the enthusiastic secretary of Gujarat Rajakiya Parishada has been making tours for the past month or two in connection with the water problem arising with the Bhadar river. Associations have been started in various villages to put forth their individual grievances and the letter from the Bhal-Nirad appearing in the columns of the "Chronicle" is but a sign of the times.

CABLE DELAYS.

NEED FOR REMEDIAL MEASURES.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 25.

At a conference of the Indian and Ceylon Chambers of Commerce recently held in Calcutta the following resolutions with regard to the foreign cables were unanimously adopted:—

"That in the opinion of this Conference serious injury is being sustained by the import and export trade of India as a result of prolonged delays that are now customary in the transmission of foreign telegrams in particular those to and from the United Kingdom."

"That this Conference desires to ask for the co-operation of the Government itself to such matters only as cannot be dealt with by post, and further, that the Government of India be moved to impress upon His Majesty's Government the imperative need for prompt remedical measures."

"That the charges for Foreign Telegrams particularly those from India to the United Kingdom and Australia are now unreasonably heavy, in view of the position of the sterling exchange and that this Conference urges the Government of India to take immediately such action as may be calculated to brinb about a reduction."

After the Conference was over an informal meeting was held which was attended by the Hon. Sir George Barnes, Member in charge of the Department of Commerce and Industry when questions regarding the cable delays and reduction of charges were considered. The Hon. Member pointed out that the real cause of delays was the fact that during war the Indo-European Telegraph Co.'s route to India which traversed, Germany and Russia was cut off and the Eastern Telegraph Co.'s cables had become the sole route. The latter company had had many difficulties to contend with. Their cables had frequently been interrupted during the war off the Iberian coast and this was believed to be due to the action of the enemy submarines. They had also not been in a position to lay new cables. They are however quite alive to the fact that additional cable accommodation was necessary and a letter has been recently received from them applying for permission to lay new cables, one between Aden and Bombay and also a cable from Madras to Singapore, either direct or touching Penang. In regard to the allegation that Government is using the cables to an unnecessarily great extent, it was pointed out to the representatives that even when the European war was at its height the number of foreign State telegrams did not exceed about 10 per cent. of the total. The delegates were told that a question of charges had been referred to the Government that at the exchange rate of 2s equal to Re. 1, charged on a telegram to Europe would be about 14 annas, but India would lose in annas on what it collected as its share and was losing at present on the shares paid to it by cable companies on telegrams coming into and crossing India. The Hon. Member promised to consider the question of fixing charges on the basis of 2s being equal to Re. 1, but it was a question in which the Finance Department was also concerned. The delegates expressed the opinion that they would be quite content if the rates on foreign telegrams were fixed on the basis of exchange just mentioned.

AHMEDABAD LETTER.

LEVY OF FINE POSTPONED.

LIVELY DEBATE IN MUNICIPALITY.

(From our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 21.

The Ahmedabad Municipality had been reconsidering its resolution of 1st October last to levy the fine imposed by the Government of Bombay on the citizens of Ahmedabad for the last week or two and finally decided yesterday to postpone the levy till the Government reconsider their position after the findings of the Hunter Committee. The fine imposed on the various towns was the subject of interpellations of the Hon. Rao Saheb Harilal Desai at the last session of the local legislative council. The honourable member was able to draw out from the government that they were unable to state their position, as the matter would be a subject for investigation by the Hunter Committee. The collector had already collected a portion of the fine, from the income-tax payers and the mill-workers. The Municipality had made almost all its preparations to collect its portion of the fines and the bills had also been sent out. Mr. Vallabhbhai J. Patel meanwhile introduced a proposition postponing the collection of the fine till after the findings of the Hunter Committee. The proposition was the subject of a hot and lively debate in the Municipal Council. The mentality of the various members could distinctly be seen through the whole debate. The body seemed to be divided into different camps. While all acknowledged that the charge levelled at the door of Ahmedabad citizens of organising and helping the riots, could not be warranted by facts, some appeared willing to collect a portion of the fine and thus have a compromise. Others were not willing to budge the least when the principle was concluded. The Hon. Rao Saheb Harilal seemed to go against the principle so ably brought by him before the public eye by his interpellation on the subject moving an amendment that an amount equal to one-third of the portion to be recovered through the municipality be corrected. The Rao Saheb moved his amendment and tried to carry it through by throwing some unseemly insinuations on the members working for the people's cause. He was absent, it seems, by accident from the meeting which decided to collect the fines; so he was at liberty to insinuate that the members who now so readily came forward to espouse the popular cause, were panic-stricken last time and were frightened into acquiescence. But Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel indignantly repudiated the charge and showed in a clear and well-reasoned speech what considerations had weighed with them last time. The Imperial Government in their then defiant attitude of mind had thrown open the armoury of the repressive weapons and have threatened to see the various local governments did wield them. The refusal of the municipality would have then meant the collection through the collector and this would have led to unnecessary hardship for the public. The municipality as the representative of the people had to see that the hardship was minimised as much as possible. They by their very protest against the charge of organising and helping had shown that it was not the fear but other laudable consideration that had weighed with them. Further it came out in the discussion that the compulsory water-tax was not graded. Persons with less income had to pay more than their well-off brethren. The fine to be levied on that standard would therefore be quite unjust once it is remembered that it amounts to three times the compulsory water tax. Some members seemed more anxious about their relations with the government than with their electors, as they talked of friction with the government. But the better sense prevailed on the whole with the assembly which adopted the amendment of Dr. Bhagat postponing the collection till the Government reconsider their position in light of the findings of the Hunter Committee.

Export of Milk Products.

People were at a loss to explain the enormous rise in the price of ghee and other milk-products till Hon. Sardar Sayed El Edross threw some light on the subject by interpellating the government on the large exports of cattle to foreign countries. Moreover, some of the districts of Gujarat are crowded with dairies whose sole work is to collect milk-products. This state of affairs has very much affected the economical and physical condition of the populace. Already the situation was too acute without the newly-revealed export of cattle. The leaders of the people were set thinking and as early as 1915 strong opinions were expressed against the dairy-system. But now the populace have come to realise the whole thing. The things which they were unable to see four years ago owing to lack of deep insight have come to pass and have served as eye-openers to many of them. Consequently the instances are not now-a-days wanting where the village communities have passed self-denying ordinances by prohibiting the sale of milk to dairy-wallahs. A petition is to be presented to the Government in connection with the export of the cattle, but it is only the people who can stop milk from being sold to dairies. They have followed the principle of self-help but in doing so they did not take account of one factor—the local officialdom which in its befuddled solicitude of the masses, felt aggrieved that it was not consulted. Cases have come to light from Kaira District where the police who seem to be taking an unusual interest in the matter, have enquired into it and reprimanded some villagers for it.

The New Forces at Work.

The new forces seem making a slow but steady headway into the countryside. The Dhandhuka Taluqua of the Ahmedabad dis-

(Continued in Column 5.)

...IAN

...PETIT.

...te from the ...eech of Mr. Jehangir B. Petit, as Chairman of the Reception Committee of the All-India Industrial Conference held last Saturday:—

After referring to the amalgamation of the industrial Conference with the Commercial Congress, the world war and the Reform Bill Mr. Petit said:—

"Side by side with our political advance, it is gratifying to note that the Industrial needs of the country have not been altogether forgotten. The appointment of "The Indian Industrial Commission" in the year 1916, was a step in the right direction; and its report which is an excellent and comprehensive one in many important respects, will not only continue to be of use and guidance for a number of years, but will serve to be the basis for future progress and development. In brief, the report marks the beginning of a new era of a broad and statesmanlike industrial outlook on the part of the Government and lays down in unmistakable terms, what had hitherto been successfully followed in other parts of the civilised world but woefully neglected in India, namely "the definite adoption of a policy of state-participation in industrial development." The deliberate removal however from the scope of the inquiry, of so important a question as the adjustment of tarriffs which is so indissolubly connected with the industries of a country, is incomprehensible and deplorable in the extreme. This omission has, unfortunately, as I have already pointed out elsewhere on more than one occasion, considerably emasculated the inquiry and in no small measure reduced the force and efficacy of its recommendations, in several important directions. The views of the entire country on the all-important question of "Fiscal-Autonomy" are so well known to you all that it is absolutely unnecessary to repeat them at this time of the day. They have already been expressed from a hundred different platforms in a manner and with an emphasis which cannot be mistaken. I am aware that upon the recommendation of the Joint Parliamentary Select Committee, an attempt has been made in the new Government of India Act to extend to this country in future what appears to be if I may use the exact words employed by the Honourable Member of Commerce and Industry during his recent visit to this city, "something approaching the Fiscal Autonomy." The Report lays down that Fiscal Autonomy "can be assured by the acknowledgment of a convention that the Secretary of State should *so far as possible*, abstain from intervention in fiscal matters, when the *Government of India and the Indian Legislature* agree; and should only intervene to safeguard the international obligations of the Empire or any fiscal arrangement within the Empire, to which His Majesty's Government is a party." I am also aware of the important pronouncement recently made in this city on this question by no less a person than the Rt. Hon. Lord Sinha, the Under-Secretary of State for India; and the assurance therein conveyed, if I may again take the liberty of quoting the exact words in extenso, "that with regard to fiscal matters, India shall have the same right of regulating her policy as all the other Dominions of His Majesty."

FISCAL AUTONOMY: IS IT REAL?

With all due deference and respect to Lord Sinha, let us pause and examine for a moment what the words in the Act which I have already quoted above and the promise for fiscal-autonomy to which reference has been made by him, really mean and signify. You will observe, ladies and gentlemen, that there are so many onerous conditions to fulfil and broad qualifications and exceptions to overcome, that it will really be a miracle if under existing circumstances, it will ever be possible for this country to pass any fiscal measure which can, even by a stretch of the imagination, be said to be expressive or indicative of the spontaneous and considered wishes or desires of the people. First of all, under the new Act, all measures passed even by an elected Imperial Council, will have to be confirmed by the Council of State with its peculiar and restricted composition. To think of carrying through such a revising process any measure of tariff adjustment distasteful to the official and nominated majority is therefore absolutely out of the question. Even, however, admitting for argument's sake that such a miracle does happen, the result will have to be agreed to by the Government of India, which with its standing majority of non-Indian members, can, and in nine cases out of ten, will always entvote a resolution of this character, and particularly so, when it clashes with the interests of English Traders and Manufacturers. Assuming however that even this does not happen, the sledge hammer of the Secretary of State, will always be there. He has only to declare that a particular measure of fiscal adjustment is not consistent with the international obligations of the Empire; or is opposed to the fiscal arrangements within the Empire, to which His Majesty's Government is a party. To expect a fiscal measure of any consequence to pass through these quadruple distilleries, is to my mind, to expect the impossible. Bitter experience has taught us how such expressions as have been employed in the Report, have been used in the past even by the most responsible and respected English Statesmen, for, defeating the liberal interpretations even of generous enactments and promises, not excluding even the gracious proclamations of the Sovereigns. We must remember that we cannot perpetually have a Montagu and a Sinha at the helm of India. We must not easily forget the Brodricks and the Hamiltons; and men of that genius. I put it to you, therefore, ladies and gentlemen, whether you are satisfied with what is promised to you, encumbered as it is with so many artificial restrictions and qualifications, is real "Fiscal Autonomy", as you and I understand it. The comparison with the self-governing Dominions does not hold. It is inapplicable, because the conditions are so different. They have a wholly elected legislature, responsible solely to the electorate. They have got nothing analogous to what we have, in the shape of the Government of India over even our imperfect and unrepresentative Legislatures. None of their measures has got to be confirmed as our resolutions on fiscal matters will have to be by the Government of India, as is provided in the Act. And I doubt very much, if the Secretary for the Colonies, has half as many facilities for blocking as has been reserved for the Secretary of State for India, on fiscal matters! Under these circumstances, I hope I shall be pardoned for insisting upon maintaining that what is vouchsafed to us in the Act is not real Fiscal Autonomy, as we understand it. If it is only a step towards it, let us hope that the complete transfer of it to the representatives of the people will not be withheld from this country for one moment longer than absolutely necessary. All that we want and insist upon is, that in every respect we should be given the same rights and privileges as are enjoyed by the Self-Governing Colonies. If international obligations and fiscal arrangements within the Empire, cannot preclude the Colonies from adjusting their tariffs as they please in their own interests, even against England, I fail to see why they should preclude India. Have we not seen to our cost how some of the Colonies have legislated against Indians, ever denying to them the fundamental rights of British citizenship; thereby most flagrantly infringing the Imperial obligation of Great Britain? and still, has either the Parliament or the Cabinet ever thought fit to intervene on India's behalf and in India's defence? If the duties and obligations of the Empire even in a matter of this elementary character, are not binding on the Colonies, how and why are they binding on India?

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.

We are told on the highest authority that it is not a mere declaration of policy; but "that we have been promised with the sure hope of redemption, fiscal autonomy for India." We are assured on the same authority that "there is no pretence of giving with one hand and taking it away with the other." Unfortunately for us, we in this country cannot forget the bitter lessons of the past; for, even at the present moment just when the new Act has been placed on the Statute-Book, we are being constantly reminded of them in one form or another by a continuance of the same policy, albeit under more elegant and modern appellations. I will not allude to the unrighteous policy of the East India Company, which mercilessly destroyed the Arts and Industries of this country. I will not speak even of the more recent instance of the imposition of the inequitable Excise Duty upon India at the dictation and in the interests of Lancashire. But I do wish to direct your attention to the attempt that has recently been made to apply India by an indirect and flank movement, the principle of "Imperial Preference" in relation to the export of hides and skins, without the slightest regard being paid to the interests of this country and without even placing the question as a direct issue before the country for its consideration and opinion. Although it has been officially denied, I cannot help repeating what I have already said before from another platform, that in plain language, the measure is in the nature of a preference granted to parts of the Empire at the expense of India; and nothing less. I feel bound to add that the reason advanced for its introduction, viz., the desire to make the Empire self-contained so far as the leather materials required for war-purposes are concerned, is untenable. Even assuming however that it is sound, I venture to submit that the Imperial Government has no right whatever to make the Empire self-contained at the expense of India. The further argument, seriously advanced from a highly responsible quarter, that this measure has been introduced also in the interests of India, cannot, I am afraid, bear the test of facts. We are thankful however for the assurance, publicly given, that the entire question of "Imperial Preference" and its application to India, will be carefully considered by a Committee in which non-official members, which expression, I hope, means Indians, will be represented; and also that the fullest opportunities will be given to the public to express its views on the matter, before a policy is definitely laid down.

RESTRICTIONS UPON THE IMPORT OF DYESTUFFS.

Another matter of equal importance to which I would like to invite your attention in this connection, is the recent notification of the Government of India, imposing *unnatural and unjustifiable restrictions upon the free import of dye-stuffs into* India. The action taken is in the nature of a subsidy and creates an unfair monopoly in favour of the English dye manufacturer and trader at the expense and to the detriment of the Indian Consumer and trader. It is wrong in principle and is a deliberate infringement of the policy of fair trade even within the Empire. The explanation that has been vouchsafed in defence of this unwarranted measure, is, I am sorry to say, exceedingly flimsy and unconvincing. Without prejudice to our objection on principle to this inequitable measure, the enormous and continuous hardships entailed by it in securing the supply of dyes required for local industries and trades, were strikingly pointed out to the Member for Commerce and Industry at a recent meeting in Bombay, with numerous facts and figures which make very painful reading; but, I am reliably informed that they still continue without any apparent chance of redress. Ladies and gentlemen, with these facts in our possession, can we possibly help doubting if all the premises for industrial assistance and fiscal autonomy made to us, will fructify? Indeed, when one comes seriously to consider the entire policy adopted in the past by the Government of India and England, under one pretext or another towards the trades and industries of this country, one cannot escape the inevitable conclusion that both these Governments are not always serious in their oft-repeated professions of solicitude for the mercantile and industrial welfare of this country. The new era that has now dawned, will, I sincerely hope, mean a different, and may I add, a more honest and straightforward attitude towards India? Under the Reform Act, "Industries" are to be among the transferred subjects in the provinces; and I hope that there will be no attempt made in the rules which are yet to be framed, to nullify the effect of this excellent recommendation. It is a move in the right direction; and the fact that the different European Chambers of Commerce have vehemently protested against it, is a convincing proof that it is going to be an effective step in Indian interests.

CENTRAL IMPERIAL BANK.

With your permission, I should like to refer in passing to the proposed amalgamation of the three Presidency Banks into a Central Imperial Bank. I doubt very much if this step is going to prove more beneficial to the country than the establishment of a separate bank, in addition to the three Presidency Banks which could then have continued to exist as before. The country is by no means flooded with financial concerns of this kind; and it would certainly have served her commercial and industrial interests better, if a separate and distinct bank had been started in addition to the existing Presidency Banks. In any case, in a matter of this importance, more details are necessary to enable the public to form a correct judgment; and I trust they will be forthcoming.

THE EXCHANGE QUESTION.

Whilst I am on this subject, I beg to refer in passing to the *Exchange Question*. You are aware of the different stages through which it has passed, before reaching its present level of two shillings, four pence. We realise that abnormal economic and other conditions have operated in no small measure upon the rate of exchange; but what we, or at least I, do not understand is, why a definite declaration of policy has not yet been made by the authorities even though repeatedly requested to do so, why no steps have still been taken to ensure at least some degree of stability; and finally, why if it is the correct rate of exchange fixed in accordance with the price of silver and its value in relation to gold, an embargo has been imposed upon the free import into this country of gold at this rate of exchange? It is no doubt recognised on all hands that a high rate of exchange, thus arbitrarily fixed, has the effect of injuring the trades and industries of the country, inasmuch as it means cheaper imports and lesser realisations for our raw products; but the effect of this loss could have been neutralised and the rate called natural, if the free importation of gold was permitted at that rate. It is however clear that the constant raising of the rate of exchange by artificial measures is simultaneously being resorted to for the purpose of reducing the balance of trade in our favour, thus mulcting this country of its legitimate dues. It seems that England wants our raw materials and at the same time wishes to pay as little for them as possible. The position is uncertain in the extreme, and harmful to the best interests of this country. The Currency Committee has now finished its labours and we expect the publication of its report every moment. I trust that it will be able to take a just and equitable view of the whole question, and not deal unfairly by India. I sincerely hope that there is no truth in the rumour that this report which has taken so many months of labour and entailed considerable expediture of public money in its preparation, is going to remain a sealed book, at least for the present. In any case, India must emphatically decline to be treated any longer as a mere pawn on the Imperial Chess-Board and must insist upon determining her own exchange-policy for the future.

LABOUR.

Before I conclude, there is one question of which I should like to speak and that is "*labour.*" I approach it with considerable diffidence and hesitation purely from an objective point of view, because I realise that as a capitalist and a large employer of labour, I am under a certain disadvantage. But, I beg of you to consider the question from a national and a wider standpoint. I confess that my difficulty is materially enhanced in consequence of the mill-strike through which we are now passing. First of all, I am open to admit that there is much that is yet to be done in this country by the employer for the comfort and well-being of his employee. But, you may take it from me at the same time that a good deal has already been done for him; and much is still being done. What I principally wish to address myself to you, upon, is this. To-day, the world is face to face with an industrial crisis. It is depleted of its stocks, its energies having been wholly devoted for the last five years to the manufacture of explosives and other requisites of war. If the depletion of the past is to be made up and its former progress is to be maintained, it must exert itself and work its hardest. New fields will now be opened up. Fresh competition will have to be encountered. More modern and scientific methods will now be devised by those who have been left behind; by those who were hitherto differently employed; and finally, by the enemy-countries which will strain every nerve to make up for their losses. How do you propose to meet these new conditions? How does India mean to face this fresh difficulty? Not by strikes; not by imaginary grievances; not by fomenting trouble where none exists. Pseudo-philanthropists, if they have any regard for their Motherland, had better devote themselves to the task of pointing out to labour, its deficiencies and responsibilities, side by side with its rights and privileges; and devise newer methods of progress and improvement. Do you know, that in spite of our cheap-labour and longer hours of work, our cost of production per lb. in the spinning and weaving industries is higher than that prevalent in Lancashire? Are you aware of the fact that the efficiency of the Indian workman is at least 50 per cent lower than the efficiency of his European prototype? Has the Indian workman attained to the same standard of care and skill that are shown by the workers of Europe and America? Do you know that we in India have to employ from two to three times the number of men that are employed for a given number of spindles and looms working on the same counts and kinds of cloth in European countries? And, what is true of the spinning and weaving industry, is still more true of the other industries. We have also noticed recently that attempts are being made by interested people to induce labour to put up extravagant demands in the settlement of its troubles, the causes and conditions of which they do not understand and do not appear to have taken the trouble to study. They seem to forget that the conditions of this country differ very much from those of Europe and America, and that there is absolutely no analogy between them. To try therefore to draw a parallel between them, is to go beside the mark; and to talk in the language of those standards, is to talk nonsense. There is considerable work of a constructive character to be done in different directions for the amelioration of the conditions of labour. Let the friends of labour shower their sympathy upon such a programme, instead of coquetting with it on the off-chance of becoming popular heroes and frittering away their energies in formulating and putting forward demands, based on European conditions, which do not apply; otherwise, the result will be, that in a short time, we shall have the sad and seemy side of European labour unrest reproduced here without any of its redeeming features; and our industries, weak, indifferent, inefficient, as they are at present, will be still more handicapped. By all means, plead and work as much as you like for the uplifting of the workmen and for the removal of their legitimate grievances, but beware of doing anything which will reduce their already low level of efficiency and curtail the country's power of production. Whatever you do, please do not fall within the clutches of trade-unionism, which is sapping the very foundations of European trades and industries. You need not allow yourself to be tyranised by capital; but, the way to avoid it, is not to allow yourself to be driven under the tyranny of labour. Trade-unionism has proved itself to be a peril to civilisation and a canker to the trades and industries of Europe and America. Let us in this country, profit by their experience; and avoid these dangers. The curse of modern trade-unionism is "*coercion and intimidation*"; and the enforcement on all and sundry at the point of the bayonet, of the dnagerous doctrine of "*less work and more pay*"! Europe is already beginning to suffer from the consequences of this spirit of intimidation and artificial restlessness, which is fast leading to a serious national disaster in the form of declining wealth and the rapid reduction of its productive capacity. Men of thought in Europe are now staggered at the prospect that is in sight in view of these conditions and realise more bitterly than ever the fact that what is most needed, is the formulation of means for rapid and increased production. If we are to hold our own in the industrial struggles of the future, let us steer clear of these dangers which are already eating into the vitals of Europe and America. In this connection, I invite your attention to a very suggestive and forcible article appearing in the special supplement of "The Truth", of Wednesday, the 8th October, 1919, headed:—"*Prosperity or Disaster?; Our Declining Wealth; The Remedy*", wherein the causes and effects of the heavy fall in the industrial production of Great Britain, are very carefully discussed and closely examined. I cannot do better than quote, even at the risk of becoming tedious, the concluding paragraph of the article wherein the writer very admirably summarises the result of his reflections. It runs as follows:—

"The increase of production is not a class question. It affects every individual in the nation, as well as the nation itself. If production continues at the present low standard, starvation will stare us all in the face. Inasmuch as it affects all classes, it needs to be tackled by all classes. It is everybody's business—the business of the capitalist in his office, the manufacturer in his works, the railwaymen, all grades of workers, from the skilled engineer down to the road mender on the broad highway. The dock labourer must feel that responsibility for the congested quay is as much his burden as it is that of the ganger, the dock manager, or the merchant whose goods are held up. In a general way the proverb, "What is everybody's business is nobody's business" is true enough. But it was not true of the war. That was everybody's business and the nation won through. The nation can win through again if it concentrates its energies. Team-work is the way to do it—team-work on the part of all classes, intent on securing the doubing of the national industrial productions is the only way to prosperity."

SUMMARY.

To summarise, therefore, if India is to be made industrially great and self-supporting, both in her interests and those of the Empire, if the utmost advantage is to be taken of her enormous supply of raw materials and mineral products, which are now allowed to be carried away to foreign countries only to be dumped upon her helpless markets in the shape of shoddy finished products; if her adventageous georraphical position, her execellent climatic conditions of all kinds, suiting almost every imaginable trade and industry, her abundant natural facilities for the development of hydraulic and other powers, her inexhaustible supply of labour are to be used for her development and growth; if the excellent recommendations of the Industrial Commission are to bear fruit; I would not only insist that the whole country should be studded with industrial concerns; but that they should be entirely under Indian ownership, should be manned by Indians from end to end, and should be financed only with Indian money. I admit that it is a slow and difficult process; I realise that expert industrial knowledge will take long to come; I know that many other heavy steps will have to be taken, before all these conditions are fulfilled; but these must be fulfilled at any cost if the country is to be industrially [illegible] If Japan, in spite of her deficient supply of raw materials and other difficulties, could fulfil these conditions in less than half a century and practically become self-contained; it is incomprehensible to me why India, with her enormous natural advantages, cannot. The only means by which this can be attained, is to go around the existing administration and legislative machinery as to enable the purely Indian point of view to be understood appreciated and carried out. This however cannot be done without a majority of the Indian element in the Government of India a real and substantial Indian majority in the Imperial and Revising Councils, the grant to them of complete fiscal autonomy and other means of industrial development, the appointment of Indians in charge of the Commerce and Industry Department of the Government of India, and as heads of the different Government organisations of Industry throughout the country and the total withdrawal of all powers now vested in the Government of interfering by executive orders and notifications, with the native course of trade, except with the authority of the elected councils. There should also be a clear and definite policy laid down by the Council that, given the same conditions, no concessions and privileges of Trades and Industry should be given to non-Indians, if Indians are ready to take them up. This unfortunately at the present moment is not the case, as is evidenced by the monopoly that is sought to be given away to a European firm by the Government of Bombay for the entire use of the tail water at Khapoli resulting from the leakage of the Tata Hydro Electric Works. The proposed step is tantamount to the giving of a monopoly for the use of a river to a private firm and is indefensible on principle. Most of all, we must provide adequate machinery for ensuring that matters, concerning Indian interests are dealt with and solved without being unnecessarily blocked by worn-out shibboleths about Imperials necessities, international obligations and arguments of a similar character are invariably drawn across the trial as a convenient and plausible excuse whenever India is to be sacrifised to some more potential interests nearer home. I am afraid even the costly and far-reaching recommendations of the Industrial Commission will not carry us much farther than we are at present, without the fulfilment of these essential conditions. Until then, many of our outstanding grievances will not have a chance of being understood and redressed; and all our demands for the improvement of our trades and industries, as for instance the acquisition and state-management of our railways, the gradual elimination of the liquor traffic in the interest of labour, the imposition of restrictions upon the export of food-stuffs and other necessaries of life and of the rolling-stocks of our railways; the revision of railway rates on a more uniform and equitable basis and questions of a cognate character, will continue to be ignored and woefully neglected as at present, to the detriment of the trades and industries of our country, for want of a lamentable lack of appreciation of the Indian standpoint.

When all this is done,—and it is by no means impossible of achievement—you will find that India forthwith becomes one of the greatest industrial centres of the world, not only thoroughly rejuvenated and self-supporting, but also a source of immeasurable strength and just pride to England and the Empire.

BOMBAY'S WATER SUPPLY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—As a Bombayite who has to make three flights of stairs up and down to fetch a single bucket of water, I have read the letter of Mr. R. U. Oza with hope and delight, *re.* "tube wells." But is he sure that the water so procured will be absolutely pure and sweet in spite of the Bombay drainage system, the low level of the Island and the contaminated sea surrounding it? His expert opinion will greatly encourage those who have both will and wealth to profit by his valuable suggestion.—Yours, etc.,

D. L. M.

Bombay, Jan. 22.

EDUCATION IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will you kindly give publication to the following and oblige?

The Bombay Government Resolution published in your to-day's paper, quite indisputably proves the justice of the criticism levelled against Government. It breathes the usual lethargy and half-heartedness; it shows on the very surface the policy of the Government, the policy of stopping where it ought to begin. Times without number was the attention of the Government drawn in your columns as to the burning question of technical instruction. This state can no longer be tolerated; the need for the reorganization of technical instruction cannot be exaggerated; in these days of momentous progress and evolution, reconstruction and reorganization, it is nothing but evasion to talk of the necessity and stop with it. New schemes and fresh experiments must be speedily launched. We have had enough of experts, reports and recommendations. The people, I am afraid, have, by this time, got tired and disappointed; and it is now most incumbent on the authorities to retrieve complete confidence and revive happy hope which can be done only by speedy execution.

I would like to thank the Government for the expression of its sincere wish that "total abstention (sc. from politics) is not to be expected (sc. from students), nor is it entirely desirable." But it would be untrue on my part to stop with this. The public have had bitter experiences of the meaning attached by the authorities concerned to the words—"due attention." Moreover, I cannot but look forward with a sense of fear and suspicion when I read that part of the Resolution which says "that the principals and staffs of all colleges will use their disciplinary powers to check any tendency in this direction (viz., the attendance of undergraduates at political gatherings, 'where no responsibility attaches to the speaker') among their pupils."

Now, in the first place, I would like to show that this order was never justified, and cannot be justified; much less can it be justified when "the new era has dawned upon India" of which so much is made, when the co-operation of the people is most necessitous, and when constructive propaganda is afoot. Secondly, we know too well how the discretion left to the principals and staffs of the colleges, is abused by some. Who knows, history might repeat itself, and repeat itself in a more terrible and hideous form!—Yours, etc.,

STUDENT-CRITIC.

Jan. 19.

OPPRESSION IN EAST AFRICA.

"NATIVES" WELCOME INDIANS.

ADDRESS TO MR. ANDREWS.

While European residents in East Africa profess to think that the presence of the Indian is deleterious to the "natives" of the country, it is interesting to see what the "natives" themselves think of the Indian settlers. We publish below the text of an address presented by a "native" Association in Uganda, which explains the conditions to which they are subjected and also shows the cordiality with which they welcome Indian trade. The address was presented by the Young Uganda Association:—

Respected Sir,

We are very glad to have this privilige of welcoming you amongst us to-day. When inviting you, Sir, we are not unmindful of the important duty you have to perform during your short stay in Uganda; the kindness with which you accepted it shows clearly how much you are interested in the welfare of the natives of this country.

First of all, we beg to introduce ourselves to you, that we are the Young Uaganda Association, a Society newly formed and is in infancy. We are very sorry we have not got our Assembly Hall at present to receive you in. But Sir, Apolo Kagwa, the Katikiro, has kindly consented to let us have this room to receive you; for which we thank him very much.

This is a good opportunity for us to be able to disclose our grievences to you so that you may see your way to help us.

Now, Sir, Uganda is a country which is growing amongst the civilised people and races an is in very bad need of high education to enable her people to meet the modern affairs. The present schools we have in Uganda are under the management of the Missionaries, whom we thank very much, but the standard of these schools is very low. It is so low that one who leaves the schools after having obtained first class certificates hardly gets any good job in offices. The girls' education is much lower than that of the boys' and, you know perfectly well that if girls do not receive good education the nation cannot progress. Therefore, Sir, we entreat you to see your way to recommend us for high education and this can only be done when the Government schools are introduced in Uganda.

It appears now that cases are tried by the Government of long imprisonment without asking for the assessors.

Now, Sir, we are proud to say that we are true friends of the British Government, far better than any other colony, because the famous King Mutesa invited them and preferred the protection of British Government to that of any other Government; but on the other hand Government do not trust us as they should. The 1900 Agreement gives every Uganda who can pay tax to possess at least five guns, but now if one applies for even a shot gun, it appears, sometimes, that no permission is given to the applicant. When the War broke out all Uaganda for the love of the Mother Country volunteered and great number lost their lives during the fight, and it was never reported that any of them failed his duty.

Trade. We need not say that a country like this free trade is necessary for welfare of the natives, because Uaganda would appreciate it if restrictions on cotton, etc. trade are removed, to encourage people to go in trading, because if no taxes are imposed on our produce and the Government undertakes to find markets for all produces Uganda would become a big Commercial Protectorate. Also we are very glad to know that you are very much connected with the Indians, therefore, we sincerely hope that you will be able to convey our message big firms in India to come down, as we need them to carry on trade with us, by leasing our land etc: because we can get on quite well with the big Indian Marchants.

We beg to remain respected,
Sir,
Your obedient servants,
Anderea Umboyera.
Vice President.

E. M. Kagwa.
Hon: Secretary.
Dec. 22, 1919.

ORGANISATION OF CLERKS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—With reference to your correspondence published under the above heading, I would like to draw the attention of your correspondent "X" to the existence in this city of the Clerks' Union, which is a well-established and recognised institution, able to take up the work provided the clerical community as a whole is prepared to help it by joining the institution and strengthening the hands of the present management to enable them to make out a strong case. The only drawback is that we clerks have not still come to the standard of realising the benefits of comradeship and self-help just as our illiterate brethren in the mill districts have. It is now high time that clerks bestir themselves to save their status. It would therefore be suicidal to start new associations of clerks, but all should make it a point to join the existing Clerks' Union whose address is Servants of India Society's House, Girgaon, to enable it to move in the proper direction.—Yours, etc.,

A UNIONIST.

Bombay, Jan. 22.

The Inner Meaning of 'Optician'

CHAMBERS'S Dictionary says that "Optician" means "One *skilled* in the science of Optics." Observe the insistence upon practical skill as *the* qualification for the title.

When your eyes need help you want, above all, practical experience applied to your needs.

This is exactly what Lawrence & Mayo's service gives you. Eyesight is tested by the most scientific methods known, and lenses adapted for the correction of all optical defects of vision.

Lawrence & Mayo

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS.

Branches in the East:
ALEXANDRIA, CAIRO, DELHI, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, LUCKNOW, SIMLA and RANGOON.

Head Office: 19, New Oxford St., LONDON.

For quality house wiring consult me.

A. Swann Benford.

Eastern Electric & Trading Co.,

Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
Post Box No. 459.
Telegrams :—"EASLEKTRIK", Bombay.
Also at
Karachi, Lahore and Amritsar.

THE TALK OF THE TOWN
is the exquisite work turned out by
Mehta Harilal Ramkrishna and Company.
GOLDSMITHS AND JEWELLERS
of 482-84, Abdul Rehman St., Bombay, where beautiful jewellery of artistic design of gold, silver, diamonds, etc., have been universally praised.
UP-COUNTRY ORDERS EXECUTED BY V.P.P. GUARANTEE GIVEN.

ELECTRIC FANS

FIXTURES
METALLIC LAMPS
ACCESSORIES.

The London, Eastern and American Trading Co.,
HUMBUG SERIES, FORT, BOMBAY.

FOR Illustrated BOOKLET
Apply to
ANNAPURNA COOKER CO.,
Near Cinema, Girgaum
BOMBAY.

B.S.A BICYCLES

A Hint to Cyclists.

You may be offered at a low price a bicycle that looks well from a polish and plating point of view, but you cannot afford to risk your life on appearances. Ensure long service and reliability by insisting that your bicycle bears the B.S.A. Three Guns Trade Mark. It has over sixty years reputation for quality behind it.

B.S.A. Lists free from
The Wellington Cycle & Motor Co. Bombay

The City Motor Car Co.,

No. 13, Lamington Road, BOMBAY,

supply Motor Accessories at the cheapest rates.

THE POPULAR
P. I. B. Works,

Opp. The Imperial Cinnema

do the best electro-plating and very promply
MAKE TO ORDER
MOTOR CAR PARTS.

FREE! FREE!!
A most beautiful, coloured, picturesque and large Wall-Calendar for 1920 is sent on receipt of a two annas stamp but a calendar without picture is sent free on application only.
RAJVAID SRI BAMANDASJI KAVIRAJ,
(B.) 152, *Harrison Road, Calcutta.*

Commercial Corporation Ltd.

with which is incorporated
TECHNO ACCOUNTANCY INSTITUTE
Established 1901
Continues to prepare candidates for all Recognised Accountancy Exams. Special reduced terms to Graduates. Non-Matrics are eligible for L.C.C. Exams. Apply personally between 6 & 7 p.m. at
53, Medows St. Fort, BOMBAY.

Pick Me Up VIGORAUR IDEAL TONIC
BEST ALTERATIVE NERVINE TONIC BLOOD PURIFIER
INVIGORATOR OF THE PHAGOCYTES
INDIAN CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS
MURIA, CALCUTTA

SAVE YOUR BUILDINGS
FURNITURE & VALUABLE PROPERTIES BY USING
ANTI-MOTH SOLUTION
This is a very important scientific discovery by a well-known scientist. It is wood preserve. Only one trial will give you complete satisfaction. Money returned if not genuine.
KAPADIA BROTHERS
CONTRACT WORKS UNDERTAKEN AT A VERY LOW RATE.
Dealers in Paints, Varnishes, Cements, etc.
367, Abdulrehman Street, BOMBAY.
Phone No. 1602.

HIGH COURT.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

EUROPEAN CHARGED WITH FORGING.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Crup.)

The first Criminal Sessions commenced its sittings, this morning at 11-30, the Hon. Mr. Justice Crump presiding. The Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas, the new Sheriff was present on the Bench. The Calendar of Prisoners contained 11 cases. These were 4 cases of forgery, 2 of theft, one of criminal breach of trust, one of using forged document, one of unnatural offence and one of murder. The accused in the murder case was a minor zemindar of Madras named Seeni Vellala Siva Subramania Pandia Thailawar (kadumbar) committed by J. C. Adams Esqr. Chief Presidency Magistrate Madras, on 28th October 1919, for the murder of Mr. De La Hey principal of Nervington College, Madras,. This case was transferred for trial to the High Court of Bombay by the orders of the Viceroy will be tried by the Hon. the Chief Justice after the disposal of the other cases by the Hon. Mr. Justice Crump.

One of the accused was a European, named Horace Evans aged thirty. He was clad in khaki uniform and wore service ribbons. Then were four cases against him comprising several charges of forging small cheques ranging in amount from Rs. 10 to Rs. 70. each. Before the proceedings commenced, Mr. Coltman who said he appeared in this case with Mr. Khan on behalf of the accused, presented a written statement of the accused to the Court, and applied for a traverse of the case to the next sessions on the ground that the police may have time to inquire into the truth of the statements made.

Mr. Kemp who appeared for the Crown in the case did not object.

His Lordship—What is the exact bearing of the statements on the case?

Mr. Coltman said that the statements shortly mentioned that the accused was wounded in the head in the war, and this had certain effects on him. The accused would be under observation during the period of traverse. His record sheet and the medical report would have to be referred to and if not an absolute defence the statements if true would have considerable bearing on the punishment meted out to the accused.

His Lordship granted the application and traversed all the four cases against the accused to the next Sessions.

One of the accused, Abdul Gafur, a Mahomedan committed for theft pleaded guilty and admitted several previous convictions. The sentence was reserved.

The trial of Luxminarayan Sunderlal Sharma a Hindu aged 30 was then commenced. The accused was charged under 377 of the Penal Code with committing unnatural offence with a boy. On 4th November 1919, and under section 367 of the Code with kidnapping the same boy who was a minor 12 years old, from lawful guardianship.

Mr. Vicaji Framji Vicaji appeared for the Crown.

The case is proceeding.

APPELLATE SIDE.

ATROCIOUS MURDER.

DEATH SENTENCE CONFIRMED.

Karimulla Juman Haji Memin
vs.
The King-Emperor.
(Before the Chief Justice and Justice Heaton.)

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. P. J. Taleyarkhan, Sessions Judge of Thana. He agreeing with the jury found the accused guilty of murdering one Feku, and sentenced him to death under Section 302 of the Indian Penal Code.

The facts are briefly these:—

The prosecution case was that Feku had a weaving factory at his house and the accused was working as a weaver there for about six months before Feku's death. On the night of Feku's death and for about a fortnight before that, the accused was living at Feku's and sleeping there near him. On the night in question Feku's wife Faiman was, according to her, aroused by her husband's cry "Allah, Allah" and saw the accused striking Feku on the neck with a weapon which looked like a knife. She opened the door abutting on the main road and cried out "Allah! mara", but nobody came to her help. On her coming back from the door, the accused flourished the weapon at her and threatened to strike her if she raised an alarm. So she got frightened and returned to her bed. After killing Feku, the accused wrapped the body in a gunny cloth and threw it into a well. He then returned to the house and washed away bloodstains and cow-dunged the floor. He left the house the next day. The corpse was found in the well the same evening. At the post-mortem examination ten incised wounds were observed on the corpse three of them being on the neck. Late in the evening of 25th September the accused returned to the deceased's house to ask for his "Godhadi." Faiman thereupon made an uproar which brought the neighbouring hotel-keeper who seized the accused and made him over to the police.

ACCUSED'S STATEMENT.

The accused in his statement before the Sessions Court said that he knew nothing of the murder. He did not cut Feku. He had gone to fetch his bedding from the deceased house when he was handed over to the police.

The Sessions Judge refused to believe the defence. It was urged for the defence that Feku was Faiman's second husband. That she was discarded by him for three years and taken back about a year ago. That there used to be quarrels between them. That she must have had a lover while she was living separate, that she had really done nothing to prevent the murder and had remained silent about it until she was forced to speak by the police. That all these facts show that she was an accomplice and as such unworthy of belief unless corroborated in material particulars by independent evidence. On the consideration of evidence of eye-witnesses in the light of all the circumstances of the case it was not right to refuse to act on their evidence merely on some artificial ground. The accused had made immoral proposals to her which she had refused. There was no doubt in coming to the conclusion that whoever caused his death must have intended to kill. He agreed with the unanimous verdict of the jury that the accused was guilty of murder. The jury had recommended the accused to mercy on the ground that he was probably tempted by the deceased's wife. After taking a day to consider whether he could give effect to that recommendation he had come to the conclusion that he could not and that he would not be doing his duty if he had to pass on him any lesser sentence than that of death for this atrocious murder. He granted the great probability of his having committed it to possess himself of the woman and of the woman having tempted him to the deed. But he was unable to regard that as an attenuating circumstances.

Their Lordships after hearing arguments agreed with the view expressed by the Sessions Court and confirmed the sentence of death passed on the accused.

Mr. Pilgaonkar and Mr. Kane appeared for the accused.

The Government Pleader appeared for the Crown.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR TUESDAY, THE 27TH OF JANUARY, 1920.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT

In the Division Court No. 49.

SUMMARY SUIT FOR DISPOSAL (IN CHAMBERS.)

3578-19—Unwalla P & P, Shah Raichand Wardna & Co. a firm v. Bai Maneckbai widow.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

738-19—Mulla & M, Messrs. Kothaya March Bairajieya a firm v. Messrs Vistoram Dhamji a firm & anr. Payne & Co.; Ard H D and Co., Part heard.

1467-19—Mehta D and L. Gordhandas Kalyanji v. Kedarnath Bhagwandas a firm, Dubash and Co.

882-19—Bhimji and Co. R D Motisha and Co. a firm v. Narrotamdas Hargowandas a firm Khandvalla and Co. Shamrao M and H.

1133-19—Mehta D and L H M Syed and Co. a firm v. Kapurchand Dwarkadas a firm Craigie B and C.

1381-19—M B Chothia Aga Haji Mehdi Isphani v H S M Kazrani & Sons a firm.

742-19—Raghavaya N & Co. Haji Abdulla Haji Tyeb v. James Finlay and Co. Ld. Crawford B and Co.

1780-19—Mehta D and L Ramji Deokaran a firm v. Narandas Dayabhai a firm Raghavaya N and C.

93-19—Shamrao M and L R Bhaichandbhai and Co. a firm v. Madhavdas Liladhar a firm Ardeshir H D and Co.

278-19—Hiralal Th and Co. Messrs. Shamaldas Manilal a firm v. Messrs. Hansraj Fulchand a firm, Soonderdas and Co.

1182-19—Mehta D and L Kantilal Choonilal a a firm v. Gulabchand Amritlal a firm Bhimji and Co.

1231-19—Bhai K and G Haridas Tricumdas a firm v. Narotam Motichand a firm Motichand and D.

558-19—Raghavaya N and Co. Haji Abdulla Haji Tyeb v. Messrs. Laxminarayen Gangadhar a firm Ardeshir H D and Co.

1380-19—Vachha and Co. Messrs Kanji Dewji and Co. a firm v. Messrs. Mohun and Co. a firm Payne and Co.

501-19—Edg G W & Co., Messrs Narondas Manoredas a firm v. Messrs. Ayab Noor Mahomed Durbar a firm, Ard H D & Co., For postponement.

735-19—Malvi M R & Co., Govindas Tulsidas a firm v. Chandulal Mannilal a firm Bhemji & Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI

In the Division Court No. 43.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSES.

776-17—Bhimji & Co., Amulakrai Venishanker Oza v. Ramprasad Laxmishanker Oza & ors.

2847-19—Ragh M & Co., Messrs Nemkinson Sagarmal a firm v. Messrs Ambalal Bhagwandas a firm.

3167-19—Payne & Co., Pallanji Edulji & Son a firm v. Charles C Grue.

3357-19—Motichand & D, B N Lang Urg v. Janoo Hassain a firm, Payne & Co.

3387-19—Merwanji K & Co., Essufally Noorbhoy v. Khimji Kalyan, Kanga & S.

3424-19—Captain & V, Vithalal Ramji v. Chunilal Ratanpi.

3523-19—Payne & Co., Moosabhai Abdullabhai Nagindas Karamchand & anr, Malvi M R & Co.

3535-19—Mehta D & L, Kanji Purshotam a firm v. Messrs. Mohabatrove Tribhowandas & Co. a firm, Malvi M R & Co.

3575-19—Malvi M R & Co., Bhotumal Neranjandas a firm v. Ramzan K Thomas, Payne & Co.

3676-19—Little & Co., Jerumah Lyon & Co. Ld. v. Ramji Purshotham & Co. a firm, Mulla & M.

3597-19—Mulji & Tha. Bhemaji Motiji a firm v. Vajichand Unaji a firm, Soonderdas Co.

3613-19—Ard H D & Co., Muncherji Dhunjibhoy Averton v. Essoofabhoy Mulla Abdul Hoosein.

3647-19—Ard H D & Co., Premchand Chmanlal v. Latoobhai Amchand, Man H M & Co.

2887-19—Daph F & D, Nanabhai Miyabhai v. Amtoolaboo widow & ors.

FOR DISMISSAL.

3563-19—Vachha & Co., Hussanbhoy Shaik Abdul Kadur v. Abdul Kayum Abdul Hussein.

FOE EXPARTE DECREE.

2161-19—Malvi M R & Co., Devchand Moolji Choksi v. M S Jeevabhoy & Co.

FOR RECORDING COMPROMISE.

1333-19—Bhimji & Co., Messrs Goculdas Piraji a firm v. Messrs Manilal Motilal a firm, Motichand & D. Not to be Called until 29-1-20.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSE.

82-18—Dastur and Co. Dhunji Dharsey and ors v Ratanchand Dayachand and ors, Daph F and D, Moti and Devi, Amar and Mangaldas, Part heard.

LAND ACQUISITION REFERENCE.

L A R 1-19—J C G Bowen, In Re Government v. Jehangir Bomonji Petit, Merwanji K & Co., Little and Co.

FOR HEARING ON EXCEPTIONS TO COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

785-18—Kanga & S. Motimal Hotchand Ahiya v E H Elias and anr, Mulla and M, Soondersdas & Co.

FOR TRIAL OF A PRELEMINARY ISSUE.

1660-19—Edg G W and Co. Dayanath Narayandas v Narayen Govind Mutha, Bhimji and Co as per J Order 20-10-19.

SHORT CAUSES.

3045-19—Dastur and Co., Shamji Govindji v. Bhavanji Govindji. N C Dalal.

2498-19—Unwalla P & P. Ranchoddas Narrotamdas a firm v. Gulabchand Gopaldas, Khandwalla & Co.

2976-19—Malvi M R and Co. Kissandas Gokuldas a firm v Ramlal Biyani, Ard H D and Co.

3098-19—Tyabjee D and Co, Baldevdas Jamnadas v Jamnadas Jadowji and Co a firm, Madhowji K and Ch.

2759-19—Dubash and Co, Burjorji Manekji Wadia v Motilal Amritlal and Co a firm, N C Dalal.

3115-19—Purnanand and Club, Girdharlal Motilal and anr v Sha Chunilal Karsandas a firm, D V Gokhale.

3236-19—Tyabji D and Co, Tejpal Nursey v Pragji Ludha a firm, Ragh N and Co.

2680-19—Malvi M R and Co, Kanayalal Lakhmichand and ors v Ramrattandas Kanaiyalal a firm, Ard H D and Co.

3244-19—Edg G W & Co., Messrs. Bhagwandas Moolji & Co. a firm v. The Connaught Oil Mill a firm, Surveyor & Co.

2721-19—Hiralal Th & Co., Manilal Vadelal a firm v. Balmakundji Paramsukhdas a firm, Edg G W & Co.

KOKO HAIR

THE TOILET DRESSING FOR HOT CLIMATES

Cleanses and Refreshes the Scalp.
Feeds the Hair Follicles.
Strengthens Thin and Weak Hair,
and produces Thick, Luxuriant, Brilliant Tresses.

CLEAR AS CRYSTAL.
CONTAINS NO DYE, OIL OR GREASE.
DELIGHTFULLY COOLING, REFRESHING.
INVIGORATING TO THE SCALP.

30 YEARS' REPUTATION BEHIND EVERY BOTTLE.

PRICES ENGLAND 1/3; 2/6 & 4/6 per bottle.

BUY YOUR BOTTLE TO-DAY
AND START A NEW LEASE OF HAIR COMFORT.

"KOKO" SHAMPOO POWDERS
"WET" OR "DRY".
For Washing or Cleansing the Hair.
Pleasant, Efficacious, and Harmless.

BUY THEM WHERE YOU BUY "KOKO"

SPECIFIC MEDICINES OF DR. ANNA KUNTE, B.A.M.D.

SPECIALITIES
CONVULSION CURE for Children.
HIMAJVARANKUSH PILLS, Anti-malarial.
ARSHAKUTHAR CHOORNA, Powders for Internal or Bleeding Piles.
OINTMENT FOR EXTERNAL PILES.
DROPS FOR DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA AND CHOLERA.
ARTAVADOSH SHOOLPARIHARI PILLS, for Painful or Excessive Menstruation.

Telegram: "GUNAKARI, BOMBAY." Telephone No. 2115.
GANESH PHARMACY, BOMBAY No. 4.

Diana Fashionable Works.

MANAGING AGENTS:—
Dinanath Datta & Co.
City Office:—5, Pollock Street, CALCUTTA.

Manufactures:

1. Turkey Red Oil (Colouring mordant.)
2. Stove Polish (High power polisher Stone.)
3. Kerosine Rectifier (for Crude oils.)
4. Talc Powders (free from starch for the body.)
5. Marking Ink for lozenges, biscuits and everything.)
6. Writing Ink and Tablets (both Red and Blue.)
7. Antifriction Grease (for machinery.)
8. Feniline (Disinfecting liquid.)
9. Rubber Oil (Fine Lubricator.)
10. Mastic Varnishes (for preserving woods' natural colour.)
11. Copal Varnish (cheap Liquid Varnish for everything.)
12. Boric Acid (Medical, antiseptic.)
13. Logwood Extract (Liquid and Solidified; for Inks and Colour.)
14. Leather Ink (for Colouring raw Leather into black.)
15. Tanner's Lacquere (for fixing our Ink and Colour on Leather.)
16. Tannic Acid (for tanning and other purposes.)

Etc., Etc., Etc. and various other things.

ENQUIRIES SOLICITED.
Liberal Commission to wholesalers.
AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

The perfect rub for aches and pains however located and with full power for immediate relief is bottled under the name of

Odma's
CYPRESS SALVE
(rub it on and rub out the pain)
Re 1-4- post free

Anglo-Indian Drug & Ch. Co.
25, Sk. M[illegible] Street, BOMBAY.

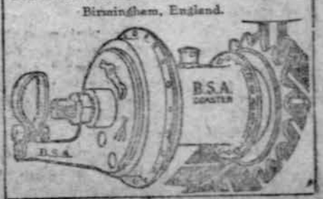
FAIR OPPORTUNITY
TO ALL CONCERNED IN SECOND HAND MACHINERY
We have Engines, Boilers, Gas Plants, Lathes, Drills, Pumps, Gins, etc., etc., in our stock for ready disposal.
Send for the complete list NOW
ENGINEER & CO.
BOMBAY. No. 3.

CYCLING SECURITY!

By combining a free-wheel with a never failing brake the B.S.A. Coaster Hub doubles the safety and enjoyment of cycling. On the steepest hill a slight backward pressure of the pedal will bring the brake into action, thus your bicycle is always under control.

THE B.S.A COASTER HUB

Can be fitted to any bicycle.
Ask your local Cycle Agent for particulars.
THE BIRMINGHAM SMALL ARMS Co. Ltd., Birmingham, England.



Result of the War

Will never be more interesting than what prospectus of the INDIA PROVIDENT COMPANY LTD., the safest and cheapest house for Life Assurance will be to you. Because it will tell you how you can get your life insured on a monthly premium of Re. 1 only to get up to Rs. 500 Possesses Government Securities. Claims paid over Rs. 1,00,000.

WANTED Agents also on most liberal terms. Earnest workers earning Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 a month working at leisure hours only.

For particulars apply at once mentioning this paper to the Secretary 28, Gray Street Calcutta.

INDIAN GOODS.

Indian Goods are cheaper than foreign ones because the material and labour are cheaper in India. Indian Goods have more lasting quality because better stuff is used in their manufacture. Money spent after foreign articles goes away from your country. Buying Indian Goods is much profitable to you and to your country. Buy then only Indian Goods and

Let us build Indian Industries First

Every article of your general requiremen is made in India and is available at the Bombay Swadeshi Stores Head Office at the Times Building, Fort, Bombay and at all their Branches (i. e. 1 Princess Street, 2 Madhav Bag, 3 Girgaum, 4 Poona City, 5 Poona Camp, 6 Cochin, 7 Rajkot to open). The Bombay Swadeshi Stores being the biggest & oldest Stores having seven Branches and having 14 years' experience have better buying facilities and are therefore able to sell at the cheapest prices. Now therefore

Buy always Swadeshi things at Swadeshi Stores.

GROSSMITH'S
"GOLDEN STILL"
Eau de Cologne

Wonderful freshness, invigorating quality and delightful odour, distinguish this really high-class Eau de Cologne, which is undoubtedly the finest production of its kind.

It is manufactured from the purest ingredients and blended with the knowledge derived from nearly one hundred years' daily practice.

There is nothing more welcome for headache, fatigue, or distressed nerves, than "Golden Still" Eau de Cologne.

Of all Chemists and Bazaars.
Beware of worthless imitations.
Insist on having the original, made by

J. GROSSMITH & SON,
Distillers of Perfumes,
Newgate Street, London, E.C.

Proprietors of the celebrated Hasa-na-Hana, Phal-Nana, Shem-el-Nessim, and Wana-Rance Perfumes.

PEARSE & Co.

THE ONLY FASHIONABLE RESTAURANT FOR THE ELITES OF BOMBAY.

Daily Varieties in Dishes, with Choice Wines and Liquor

BEST ENGLISH & ITALIAN CONFECTIONERY.

CHOCOLATES AND SWEETS.

CREW & CABIN BISCUITS.

WEDDING AND CHRISTENING CAKES.

HOT PUDDINGS & PIES.

BREAD TWICE A DAY.

ICES OF VARIETIES.

TEA—COFFEE—& KILN-DRIED FLOUR.
BAR & BILLIARDS.

APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

"INDIA" AND MR. MONTAGU.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I write this to raise a voice of protest against the wanton and unmerited attack made upon Mr. Montagu by the Editor of "India", the organ of the Indian National Congress, in its issue of December 26th, to hand by the last mail. In an article under the sensational heading "Montagu must go", the Editor severely castigates Mr. Montagu for his ignorance about the details of the Amritsar massacre and demands his resignation. Mr. Montagu is described as "an extraordinarily incompetent or apathetic Secretary of State", as a "proven administrative failure", and the Editor concludes the article with the remark that "If India is to retain one particle of self-respect, Montagu must go."

Now "India" is the official organ of the Indian National Congress, bound to express its views; and the question is: Do this attack on Mr. Montagu and this demand for his resignation express the mind and attitude of the Indian National Congress? On December 16th in reply to a question put by Sir D. Maclean, Mr. Montagu made a statement on the disturbances and the massacre at Amritsar, and that statement, in all its main particulars, was before the Indian National Congress when it met at Amritsar. The Congress, however, has passed no resolution holding Mr. Montagu responsible for withholding knowledge of the details of the firing at the Jallianwalla Baug from the public and His Majesty's Government, or demanding his resignation on this or any other ground; its resolution on the subject confines responsibility for it only to the Punjab and the Indian Government. It has demanded the recall of General Dyer, of Sir Michael O'Dwyer and of the Viceroy, but not the resignation of Mr. Montagu. Again, the Hon. Mr. Patel, the Secretary of the Congress, in his speech at the farewell dinner given by Mr. Spoor to the Congress Deputation on December 18th, i.e., two days after Mr. Montagu's statement in the House of Commons made certain demands on behalf of India in which Mr. Montagu's resignation was not included. Under these circumstances, is "India" justified in so vehemently and unjustly attacking Mr. Montagu and urging that he should resign his office as Secretary of State for India? It would seem, Miss Normanton, the new Editor of "India", thougnt that the Congress would take the same view as herself about Mr. Montagu's responsibility for the Punjab affairs. But is it not the clear duty of all thoughtful Indians, even of the party that directs the policy of the Congress, to pause and consider whether the cause of their Motherland will really be advanced by such overzealous and unfair (to say the least) advocacy? I am not one of those who idolize Mr. Montagu, though I am convinced that his services to the cause of India's progress are invaluable and ought to be gratefully recognised. But though estimates of Mr. Montagu's work in the interests of India may naturally vary, to write such language about him as the Editor of "India" has done, is to do great, though unconscious, harm to the very cause which the Indian National Congress has at heart. As a Congressman, therefore, I deem it my duty to express my utter disapproval of the extremely depreciatory and unfair sentiments expressed by "India" with regard to Mr. Montagu and of the demand for his resignation. I further urge that it is the duty of the All-India Congress Committee to make it clear that the view of the Editor of "India" represents her personal opinion and not the opinion of the Indian National Congress. It would be well if the leaders of the Congress would exercise some restraining influence upon the superabundant vehemence of their journalistic exponent in London.—Yours, etc.,

R. G. PRADHAN.

Nasik, Dec. 22.

THE CIVILISERS OF AFRICA.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Who could have read Rev. C. F. Andrews' message to the Indian National Congress and not become shocked by the claims of the white man in the name of civilization? To contemplate upon it, is to fill one with horror and humiliation. Can any Indian reconcile himself with such a picture being painted of him? After all, this disastrous war and the ghastly effects of it have not left any healthy influence upon their minds, but have plunged them more into the gulf of exploitation. The white man in Africa seems to think that, he is the natural master of the blackman and wants to transfer the whole monopoly to himself, as if God created black men for no other earthly purpose but to serve the white man. They, in East Africa, vaunt of the glories of Christian civilization and its 'crystallised' advantages, but do they remember Christ? To speak as they do, is it not the very sacrilege of his name?—Yours, etc.,

T. B. R.

Bombay, Jan. 4.

"ORGANISATION OF CLERKS."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall esteem it a favour if you will kindly allow some space to the following in your paper:—

I have perused with interest in your to-day's issue a letter written by "X" as above. For the writer's information, I would in the first place state that an association under the title of "The Clerks' Union" is already in existence, for the last two years. As far as my knowledge goes, I think the association was started with a sacred view of helping the clerks in their distress. I do not know whether the Union has done anything worth mentioning while hundreds of clerks have suffered and are suffering still. Will the writer, before appealing to the clerical community to join such Unions, persuade the Union to give up the silence they have up-to-date observed, and justify the use of such Unions and Associations.

The present time appears to be favoured with a mania for Institutions, Boards and so on. The poor clerks are already in great difficulties owing to the exorbitant prices of foodstuffs and certainly cannot afford to [illegible] their purse [illegible] worthy Institutions. [illegible]

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Issues of 3, 6, 9 & 12 months' Treasury Bills.

The Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras have been authorised by the Government of India to issue Treasury Bills for 3, 6, 9 and 12 months.

2. These Bills will be issued in denominations of Rs. 5,000, Rs. 10,000, Rs. 25,000, Rs. 50,000, Rs. 1 lakh, Rs. 5 lakhs and Rs. 10 lakhs.

3. The rates payable will be notified from time to time. The present rates are as follows: —

For 3 months' Bills Rs. 99·2·0% representing an annual yield as interest of Rs. 3.3309%.
" 6 " " Rs. 97·12·0% representing an annual yield as interest of Rs. 4.6036%.
" 9 " " Rs. 96·9·0% representing an annual yield as interest of Rs. 4.7465%.
" 12 " " Rs. 95 0·0% representing an annual yield as interest of Rs. 5·2632%.

4. Bills will be repayable at Maturity at the Presidency Banks of issue.

5. The Bill will be in the form appended. If the name of the payee be not filled in, the Bill will be repaid to the bearer; it will otherwise be payable to the payee or his order.

6. Bills can be obtained during banking hours at the head offices of the Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras.

7. Applications for Bills will also be received at the branches of the Bank of Bengal at Cawnpore, Rangoon, Delhi and Lahore, and at the Karachi branch of the Bank of Bombay. Transfers at par from these branches on the Head Office will be issued at above centres. Bills purchased at above centres will be paid at the branch of the Presidency Bank at which they were issued.

8. Brokerage at the rate of 1-16th % on the face value of the Bill will be paid on any application submitted through any recognized broker. No brokerage will be paid in the case of Bills taken up direct by Banks.

9. The Government of India reserve the right at any time to vary the rates payable for any class of Bills, to fix a limit to the amount of Bills to be issued in any week and to discontinue issues of any class or classes of Bills.

FORM OF BILL.

This Treasury Bill entitles.....or order to the payment of Rs.....at the Bank of Bengal / Bombay / Madras out of the revenues of the Government of India on the.....day of.....1920.

DOLATRAM KASHIRAM & Co.,

Rogay Building, Fort, BOMBAY.

SOLE REPRESENTATIVES OF

R. ANDERSON SON & COMPANY, GLASGOW
Largest suppliers of Leather Belting, Picking Bands & Textile Leathers.

W. H. KEYS & CO., WEST BROOMWICH
Largest Manufacturers of Paints, Varnishes, Anticorrosive Bituminous Solution

BLAKEY'S BOOT PROTECTORS, LTD., LEEDS
Largest Manufacturers of Boot Protectors.

AULT AND WIBORG CO., CINCINNATI
Largest Manufacturers of Typewriter Ribbons, Carbon Papers, Dry Colours and Aniline Dyes, and Painting, Lithographic Inks.

MONTI & MARTINI, MILAN, ITALY,
Largest Manufacturers of Electric Non-Conducting Materials.

WILL TOURNIER & CO., LTD., BORDEAUX
Wines and Spirits Manufacturers.

KAY JAMES & CO
Safety Razor Manufacturers Birmingham.

THE WEST HAVEN MANUFACTURING & CO
NEW HAVEN, U. S. A.
Manufacturers of Universal Hacksaws and Hardware specialities.

GEORGE D. A. HALL, MANCHESTER
Manufacturer of Phosphate of soda and other chemicals,

INDUSTRIAL GLASS CO., MORGANTOWN
Manufcaturers of glass tumblers, plain and decorated.

Indent Orders Solicited.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

The Bombay Chronicle

THE MOST POPULAR NEWSPAPER

OF WESTERN INDIA.

The Bombay Chronicle is admitted to be the most readable and up-to-date daily in Western India. Founded only in 1913 it has achieved a success unparalleled in Indian journalism. It is read and has become famous everywhere.

The independence of its Editorial columns has not least contributed to its great popularity.

SINGLE COPY: TWO ANNAS

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882 on 31st December.)

BRANCHES:—Calcutta, Karachi, Lahore, Amritsar and Jaipur.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL — Rs. 1,00,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL (30-7-19) Rs. 40,50,000
RESERVE FUND Rs. 11,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances over Rs. 500 from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.
DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods. Rates on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.
Purchase and Sale Securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION.
DETAILED RULES and further particulars on application.
AUDITORS: Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Chartered Accountants, act as weekly auditors of the Bank.

HEAD OFFICE:
Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay.
S. N. POCHKHANAWALA,
Manager.

MARK PLEASE

SILKS for Ladies

China Silks for Summer Suitings
AND
Presentation Articles
AT
EMPIRE TRADING Co.
530, ORNBY ROAD. opp. J. N. PETIT INSTITUTE (Bombay.)

WEST END WATCHES

"RELIABILITY"

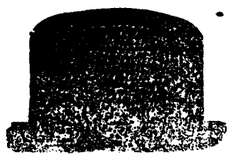
YOU CAN RELY ON ANY WATCH BEARING THE NAME
WEST END WATCH CO.
on the dial, for all West End Watches have to undergo very severe test both in the European factory and here in India before being offered for sale. Watches unable to fulfill the tests required of them are immediately returned to the factory.

Write for our Catalogue sent post free.

WEST END WATCH Co.,
373, Hornby Road, BOMBAY. | 14, Dalhousie Square, CALCUTTA.

Nothing
has more right to be counted uppermost amongst suitings than our Coast Silk Pieces—each piece worth Rs. 8/- and guaranteed for the suit complete. Because he who
Succeeds
in securing one of our famous pieces, which can be obtained by everyone, will be happy and satisfied
Like
all those who have already secured the piece are like those who have got a set of our famous 99 Brass Kitchen Utensils worth Rs. 5, 6, 7 and 8 per set according to size. This set is very useful for children as their playful and instructive organs. We wish you every
Success!
ONE SINGLE TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU.
Order from GOOD LUCK COMPANY.
Benares City. (India)

— MANILA ROPES —



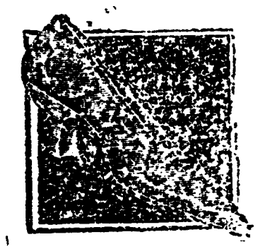
JUTE, LOG, RAT, HOUSE & MARLINE.
TARRED SPUN YARN AND HEMP ROPES.
WIRE ROPES.
50, Churchgate Street, Fort,
CLUBWALLA & Co.

MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL PILLS
for Ladies
A Famous Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Women a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first appearance of the System a timely dose set, as directed. Those who use them recommend them, hence their sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 4/6 from Martin's Chemists, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

The Centre of Attraction

JAPANESE PILSENER BEER
REPLACES
GERMAN PILSENER
Dai Nippon Brewery Company Ld.,
The largest Brewery in Japan monopolising Japan and the Eastern Markets.
ASAHI BRAND
The Best Brand in Japan. Nothing to match it in quality.
Sole Agents:—MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA LIMITED.
SUB-AGENTS:
D. C. OOMRIGAR & Co. | P. C. SHROFF & SONS
D. D. BARIA. | M. P. BARIA.
BOMBAY.

"QUALITY" & "PRICE"—UNBEATEN



See Our Brands and also other brands. Compare the price and quality and you are our customer —POSITIVELY.

It will pay you—and pay you well—to wear the brands we stock.

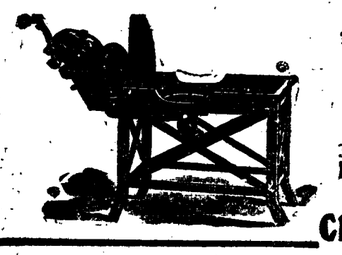
Their quality has made their "Name" and "Fame"

Our 'PRICES' are 'CHEAPER' than elsewhere and our customers are Never Satisfied with the CHEAPNESS offered by the us.

Do you use our Brands? If not, you are DOING A GREAT INJUSTICE to yourself. Remedy that Now—and WRITE TO or CALL AT:

TAJBHOY & CO., Baria Mansion, Opp. Crawford Market BOMBAY.

P. P. RELE & SONS
RUBBER STAMP
MANUFACTURERS
Kalkadevi Road, BOMBAY



Large
of Tools, Pumps, Elec Lighting Sets
MACHINERY
Engines, Lathes, Chucks, Drills etc.
50 Churchgate Street, Fort.
Clubwalla & Co., BOMBAY.

Relieves immediately without injection
CURES IN 48 HOURS
Each Capsule bears the Name MIDY
SANTAL MIDY
Beware of imitations and Counterfeits
ALL SORTS of KYDNEY and URINARY COMPLAINTS
PARIS, 8, rue Vivienne. – Sold by all Chemists.

INDIAN ART JEWELLER Established 1868.
KANJI MALJI
JEWELLER.

The first Pioneer and the Founder of this Business in a fashionable style.
Dealer in all sorts of articles of Gold, Silver and Jewellery.

405-403, Abdool Rehman Street, BOMBAY.
Tele. No. 782.

Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., by Sran Anklesaria Damry, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.